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THE AMERICAN ROSE ANNUAL

1925

THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

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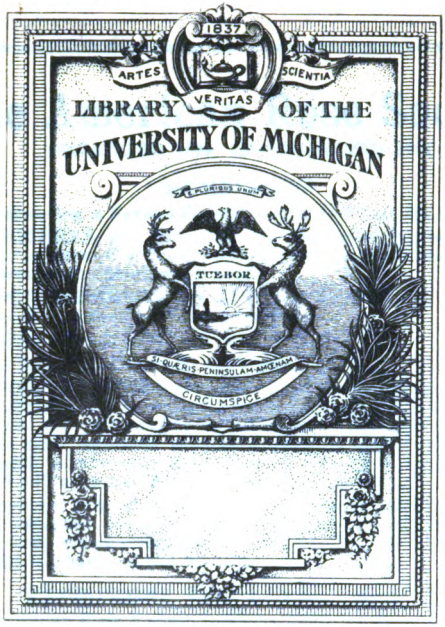

garden. Information will be sent to members concerning any such exhibitions.

PUBLICATIONS

THE AMERICAN ROSE ANNUAL

is mailed in February to all members, and copies are sent to the secretaries of all affiliated societies for each member thereof for whom proper payment has been made. It cannot be bought in book-stores. Its Editor is J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.

Extra copies of the current issue may be had, by members only, at $2, upon application to the Secretary. Earlier issues are $3 and $5 each, where yet available. Write the Secretary as to years and prices.

THE MEMBERS' HANDBOOK

will be issued in April or May, containing proceedings of meetings in brief form, rules of registration, judging, premium lists, etc. It will also contain the complete membership list to April 1, both in alphabetical and in geographical forms, and seasonable rose information, including announcements of rose pilgrimages in various sections.

STANDARDIZED ROSE NAMES

is the Society's accurate, official list of roses in commerce. It is supplied free to all new members, and to others at 50 cents.

All membership inquiries and payments should be addressed to

AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

ROBERT PYLE, Secretary WEST GROVE, PA.

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THE AMERICAN ROSE ANNUAL

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PLATE I. ROSA MOYESI, a Chinese native rose of rare beauty

A Van Fleet hybrid with it, named "Heart of Gold" by the Department of Agriculture (see page 69), will be distributed in 1926. See also mention in "Rose Notes," page 196.

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THE AMERICAN ROSE ANNUAL

THE 1925 YEAR-BOOK OF ROSE PROGRESS

EDITED FOR THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY BY

J. HORACE McFARLAND, L.H.D.

1925
AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY
EDITOR'S OFFICE
HARRISBURG, PA.

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THE American Rose Annual is supplied to all members of the American Rose Society whose dues are paid for the current year. Additional copies of the current issue are supplied to members only at $2 each, postpaid. When sold separately, the price of the Annual is $3, and includes annual membership. Members may obtain copies of the Annuals for previous years so long as in print, at $3 or $5 each, by addressing,

ROBERT PYLE, *Secretary*
West Grove, Pa.

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By J. HORACE MCFARLAND, Editor

The 1926 American Rose Annual will be issued in February, 1926

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J. HORACE MCFARLAND COMPANY
Mount Pleasant Press
Harrisburg, Pa.

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IT TRULY HAPPENED

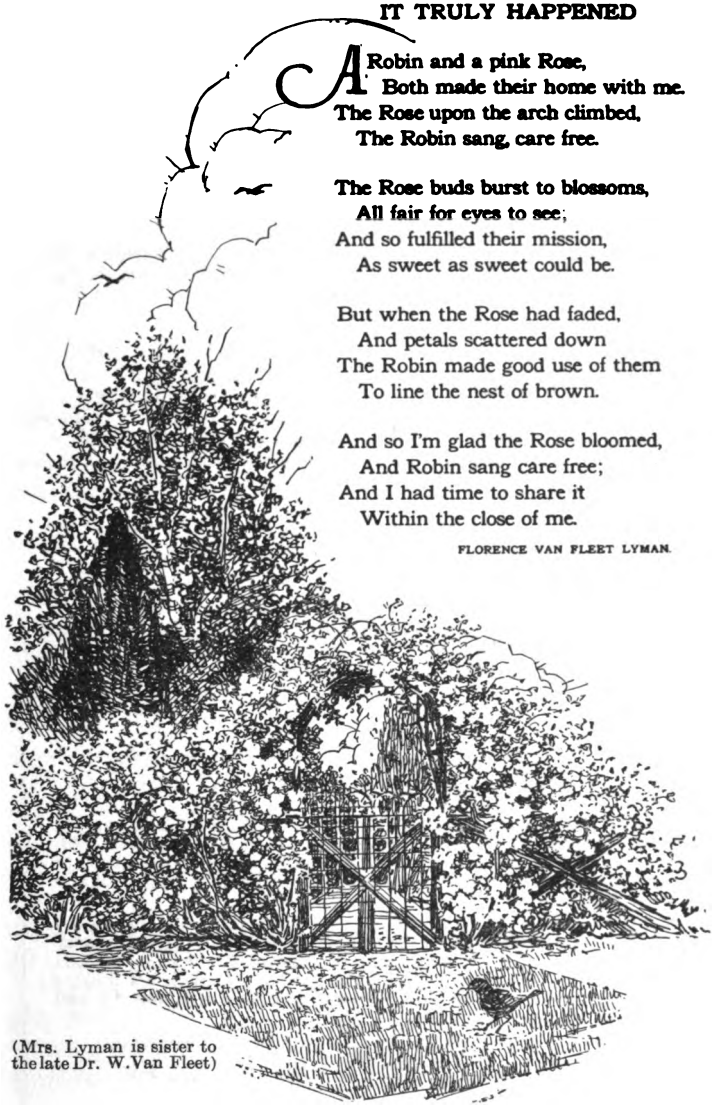
A Robin and a pink Rose,
Both made their home with me.
The Rose upon the arch climbed,
The Robin sang, care free.

The Rose buds burst to blossoms,
All fair for eyes to see;
And so fulfilled their mission,
As sweet as sweet could be.

But when the Rose had faded,
And petals scattered down
The Robin made good use of them
To line the nest of brown.

And so I'm glad the Rose bloomed,
And Robin sang care free;
And I had time to share it
Within the close of me.

FLORENCE VAN FLEET LYMAN.



(Mrs. Lyman is sister to the late Dr. W. Van Fleet)

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THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

ORGANIZED MARCH 13, 1899
INCORPORATED JULY 7, 1921

"To increase the general interest in the cultivation and improve the standard of excellence of the Rose for all people"

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LIFE MEMBERS ($50), RESEARCH MEMBERS ($20 or more annually), SUSTAINING MEMBERS ($10 annually), and ANNUAL MEMBERS ($3), receive all publications, are entitled to admission upon presentation of membership card to all exhibitions managed by the Society, and can vote at all meetings.

AFFILIATED MEMBERS pay $3 each, and have all privileges. If 10 or more such memberships are sent in by the secretary of a local society interested in rose culture, 50 cents each is returned for the use of such society; for 50 or more members, 75 cents each is returned; for 100 or more, $1 each. Publications for affiliated members are sent to and distributed by the local secretary.

Remit to order of American Rose Society, and address the Secretary

AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY, WEST GROVE, PA.

*Deceased

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EDITOR'S PREFACE

THIS tenth American Rose Annual goes to the widespread membership of the American Rose Society under conditions differing greatly from those faced by the first issue a decade ago. Then the organization included barely 300 friends of the rose; now it enters 1925 with a membership which touched 3,708 on the last day of the preceding year.

It was at the outset rather difficult to secure rose expressions of suitable character and quality. It is now difficult, very difficult, to make room for all the acute observations which come freely to the Editor, and he here regretfully apologizes for omissions caused only by space and postage limitations. As it is, this tenth Annual presents the best rose-thought of 242 people, from 43 American states and provinces and 7 foreign countries, and its 208 pages make it the largest yet issued. The decade thus closed has permitted the Editor to present written rose contacts with 1,491 people from all the world where roses are known and grown.

Last year there was presented, through the Annual, the first of the late Dr. Van Fleet's "dooryard" roses, "Mary Wallace," which adventured successfully into American favor. This volume carries announcement of the impending distribution of the second rosé in this series, "Heart of Gold." There is also presented, in high hope, detail concerning a $1,000 award for the production of a new and better white rose.

It is obvious to any who have read thus far that the Editor merely edits, and that the membership of the Society makes the Annual, as well it should. It is therefore in an impersonal sense that the Editor commends what the members have done for themselves and for their associates in this book, issued full six weeks ahead of the date in preceding years, in response to a demand as well as a need.

It seems particularly worth while to call attention to the opportunity for rose advance through a novel rose church service, prepared by our beloved President. Those who want to promote the municipal rose-gardens that should soon dot

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America will find help, and small rose-gardens may have form as well as fragrance if the provision in this book is intelligently availed of.

Some unconventional and possibly heretical suggestions are made to stimulate thought and progress. The combating of mildew by novel means; the last word in fighting disease; common sense as to fertilization; a rather sharply put query as to adapting the rose to the place instead of the place to the rose—all these are intended to continue the line of intelligent development in rose betterment as opposed to the presentation of mere prescriptions.

The usual widespread review of the world's new roses, both in detail and by observation, is presented, and the Members' Rose Forum attempts to answer questions.

The Editor feels warranted in urging attention and reply to the inquiry on page 163 concerning the wish of the membership in respect to rose catalogues. The enclosed post-cards will make reply easy. Attention is also asked to the information about the obtaining of new roses presented on page 180.

To attempt to thank by name those who ought to be thanked for help in the preparation of this volume would require so many pages that even those thus appreciated would complain, wherefore the Editor gives here only his general appreciation of the hearty helpfulness he has met.

Again a square deal is asked for this Annual and for its readers in relation to the advertising presented, intended to be quite as helpful as the contents. It is believed that every announcement presented is that of a dependable tradesman related to the rose, and in writing such, members will do themselves and the tradesmen a favor by mentioning the Annual as the energizing source of the inquiry.

Let us have more roses, better roses; more rose shows and better rose shows; many more rose pilgrimages of pleasure and advantage; and to foster these good aims, let us have many more members!

J. HORACE McFARLAND

Harrisburg, Pa.
February 16, 1925

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The Rose in Poetry

By EDMUND M. MILLS, D.D., Litt.D., President American Rose Society

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Our loved President needs no introduction to members of the American Rose Society. To those of our widespread family who have heard this "Bishop of the Rose," and have seen his smile, what follows will be a lovely reminiscence, while other thousands of us far from his physical presence will in these words get his broadcasting personality.

THE true poet, like the true prophet, must see clearly and feel profoundly. The prophet must tell, without fear or favor, "what he has felt and seen." But the poet is under the added obligation to clothe his visions in beautiful raiment. As even Genius templed in a deformed or crippled body cannot be an ideal man, as the greatest poem married to jazz music cannot be a perfect hymn of devotion, so the loftiest thought, if expressed in uncouth language, is degraded thereby. Elizabeth Barrett Browning well says, "God's prophets of the Beautiful these poets were."

The rose has been the favorite flower of poets, painters, and preachers. All great poets, painters, and preachers, however much they have differed in other things, have been dowered with sentiment and imagination. Is it strange that the rose—the flower that in form, color, and perfume excels all others, that delights two of the five senses of man—should have been the theme of all the great poets of all ages and lands? Some poets have sung of love, some of home, some of beauty, some of liberty, but all have sung of the rose. One has declared that "no great poet ever lived who did not sing the beauty of the rose."

On such a theme I might say with Montaigne, "I have here only a nosegay of culled flowers, and have brought nothing of my own but the thread that ties them together." Nevertheless, I am glad that it is in my province to show that the poets have used the rose as a text to sing on all subjects, for the rose is the universal flower. It is found on the altars of religion, and it graces the banqueting table of revelers. It is the comforting guest in the house of mourning, and it is most welcome in the

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house of mirth. It is no wonder that the poets have with one accord crowned the rose as the Queen of Flowers.

Thus Sappho sang:

Would Jove appoint some flower to reign
In matchless beauty on the plain,
The Rose (mankind will all agree),
The Rose the queen of flowers should be;
The pride of plants, the grace of bowers,
The blush of meads, the eye of flowers;
Its beauties charm the gods above;
Its fragrance is the breath of love;
Its foliage wantons in the air,
Luxuriant, like the flowing hair;
It shines in blooming splendour gay,
While zephyrs on its bosom play.

And Anacreon, in Ode 5, tells us:

The Rose is the most beautiful of flowers.
. . . . . .
O lovely Rose! to thee I sing!
Thou sweetest, fairest child of spring!
O thou art dear to all the gods,
The darling of their blest abodes.

Omar Khayyam assists in the coronation of the rose as Queen of Flowers:

But fairest of them all the Rosebud sweet,
With modest blush her skirt doth closely lace.

But why bring testimony to prove what is not disputed?

A singer, not known to the writer, thus discourses on "The Lineage of the Rose":

Flowers of long line
  Bloom in my garden now.
Who knows the lineage?

Roses of roses born
  Since Babylon was sweet
On that high terrace where
  Came a Queen's feet.

From seed to brown seed
  The secret dye is passed,
Texture woven firm
  And the shape cast.

Garden of garden born
  Through centuries,
Eve may have gathered flowers
  Like some of these.

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If the writer were conducting you through a rose-garden containing all the varieties of roses in the world, and making you a bouquet, not too large for you to carry away, he would not feel bound to select roses that originated first, or those that are best known. So I will purposely pass by the beds of rose poesy grown by Virgil, Horace, Ovid, in ancient days, or of those of Chaucer, Tasso, Goethe, Spencer, Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Burns in more recent times. All familiar with rose literature know and love the rose-offerings of these singers. If I pass by the La Frances and Jacqueminots of rose literature, it is because I wish to introduce you to some rose-lovers among the poets not so well known. Hereafter, when I quote from a poet you will know I am picking one of my favorites. If after passing a rose-bed I go back and cull a poem —well, know then that I am very fond of it!

Let the preacher have his turn first, for even Isaiah wrote: "We do all fade as a leaf." Edmund Waller preaches:

Go, lovely Rose!
Tell her that wastes her time and me,
That now she knows,
When I resemble her to thee,
How sweet and fair she seemed to be.

Tell her that's young,
And shuns to have her graces spied,
That had'st thou sprung
In deserts where no men abide,
Thou must have uncommended died.

Small is the worth
Of beauty from the light retired:
Bid her come forth,
Suffer herself to be desired,
And not blush so to be admired.

Then die! that she,
The common fate of all things rare,
May read in thee,
How small a part of time they share
That are so wondrous sweet and fair.

Henry Kirke White takes up the discourse:

Yet, though thou fade,
From thy dead leaves let fragrance rise;
And teach the maid
That goodness time's rude hand defies;
That virtue lives when beauty dies.

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And Margaret J. Preston, "in notes almost divine," carries on the song and sermon:

Walking one morning in a garden-close,
Where thrush and linnet set the freshened air
Athrob with music pulsing everywhere,
A poet plucked, all dew-besprent, a rose;
And with a grace the poet only knows,
Fastened it lightly 'mid the flowing hair
On one who paused beside him, young and fair,
With charms the utmost beauty's dower bestows.

To that sweet maiden came an after day
Queenly with sovereignty that ever must
Crown such a brow as with a coronet;
And though the centuried years have passed away,
And all that loveliness is garnered dust,
The rose the poet gave her blossoms yet.

In a similar vein, Emily Sargent Lewis sings:

WHY THE ROSE DIED

At vesper tide,
One virtuous and pure in heart did pray,
"Since none I wronged in deed or word today,
From whom should I crave pardon? Master, say."

A voice replied:
"From the sad child whose joy thou hast not planned;
The goaded beast whose friend thou didst not stand;
The rose that died for water from thy hand."

Long before those who sell roses adopted the slogan, "Say it with Flowers," lovers made the rose their messenger. Frederic Lawrence Knowles, who died just when his harp had arrested attention, has given us "Jacqueminot":

Are you filled with wonder, Jacqueminot,
Do you think me mad that I kiss you so?
If a rose could only its thoughts express,
I'd find you mocking, I more than guess;
And yet if you vow me a fond old fool,
Just think if your own fine pulse was cool
When you lay in her tresses an hour ago,
Jacqueminot.

This pale, proud girl, you must understand,
Held all my fate in her small white hand,
And when I asked her to be my bride,
She wanted a day to think—decide;
And I asked, if her answer were *no*, she'd wear
A Marechal Niel to the ball in her hair,
But if 'twere *yes*, she would tell me so
By a Jacqueminot.

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My heart found heaven, I had seen my sign,
And after the dance I knew her mine,
And I plucked you out of her warm, soft hair,
As her stately pride stood trembling there,
And I felt in the dark for her lips to kiss,
And I pressed them close to my own like *this*,
And I held her cheek to my own cheek—*so*,
Jacqueminot!

Thomas Bailey Aldrich strikes a minor chord in "Destiny":

Three Roses, wan as moonlight, and weighed down
Each with its loveliness as with a crown,
Drooped in a florist's window in a town.

The first a lover bought. It lay at rest
Like flower on flower, that night, on Beauty's breast.

The second rose, as virginal and fair,
Shrunk in the tangle of a harlot's hair.

The third, a widow, with new grief made wild,
Shut in the icy palm of her dead child.

In a very practical way, Edgar A. Guest, the much-quoted poet of common sense, sings:

It matters not what goal you seek,
Its secret here reposes:
You've got to dig from week to week,
To get Results or Roses.

Well indeed is it that the effort required for anything worth while is emphasized. In the same sage way, George Eliot, in the "Spanish Gypsy," advises:

It never rains roses: when we want
To have more roses we must plant more trees.

Not at all so wisely, but much more in the sentimental vein, Robert Loveman sings:

The clouds of gray engulf the sky
And overwhelm the town;
It is not raining rain to me,
It's raining roses down.

With homely pathos and delightful humor, in "Da Thief," T. A. Daly, famous for his dialect verses, interprets the love of the beautiful in humble hearts and homes:

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Eef poor man goes
An' steal a rose
  Een Juna-time—
Wan leetla rose—
You gon' su'pose
  Dat dat's a crime?

Eh! w'at? Den taka look at me,
For here bayfore your eyes you see
Wan thief dat ees so glad an' proud
He gona brag of eet out loud!
So moocha good I do, an' feel
From dat wan leetla rose I steal,
Dat eef I gon' to jail today
Day could no tak' my joy away.
So, lees'en, here ees how eet com':
Las' night w'en I am walkin' home
From work een hotta ceety street,
Ees sudden com' a smal so sweet
Eet maka heaven een my nose—
I look an' dere I see da rose!
Not wan, but manny, fine an' tall,
Dat peep at me above da wall.
So, too, I close my eyes an' find
Anudder peecture een my mind;
I see a house dat's small an' hot
Where manny pretta theengs is not,
Where leetla woman, good an' true,
Ees work so hard da whole day through,
She's too wore out, w'en com's da night,
For smile an' mak' da housa bright.

But, presto, now I'm home an' she
Ees settin' on da step weeth me.
Bambino, sleepin' on her breast,
Ees nevva know more sweeta rest,
An' nevva was sooch glad su'prise
Like now ees shina from her eyes;
And all baycause tonight she wear
Wan leetla rose stuck een her hair.
She ees so please'! Eet mak' me feel
I shoulda sooner learned to steal.

Eef "thief's" my name
I feel no shame;
  Eet ees no crime—
Dat rose I got.
Eh! w'at? O! not
  Een Juna-time!

Here is a chorus by James Whitcomb Riley for a morning in June:

For the world is full of roses, and the roses full of dew,
And the dew is full of heavenly love that drips for me and you.

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Bayard Taylor surpassed himself in the "Temptation of Hassan Ben Khaled":

Then took the generous host
A basket filled with roses. Every guest
Cried, "Give me roses!" and he thus addressed
His words to all: "He who exalts them most
In song, he only shall the roses wear."

Then sang a guest: "The rose's cheeks are fair:
It crowns the purple bowl, and no one knows
If the rose colors it, or it the rose."

And sang another: "Crimson is its hue,
And on its breast the morning's crystal dew
Is changed to rubies." Then a third replied:
"It blushes in the sun's enamored sight,
As a young virgin on her wedding night,
When from her face the bridegroom lifts the veil."

When all had sung their songs, I, Hassan, tried.
"The Rose," I sang, "is either red or pale,
Like maidens whom the flame of passion burns,
And Love or Jealousy controls, by turns.
Its buds are lips preparing for a kiss:
Its open flowers are like the blush of bliss
On lovers' cheeks; the thorns its armor are,
And in its center shines a golden star,
As on a favorite's cheek a sequin glows—
And thus the garden's favorite is the Rose."

The master from his open basket shook
The roses on my head.

A recent number of the Annual contained James Oppenheim's poem, "Bread and Roses." I quote one stanza to show that the rose has been made a challenge of organized labor:

As we come marching, marching, we battle too for men—
For they are women's children, and we mother them again.
Our lives shall not be sweated from birth until life closes—
Hearts starve as well as bodies: Give us bread, but give us Roses!

But of all the poets of the rose, Thomas Moore is my favorite. His "Last Rose of Summer" is so well known that I will not quote it, but be content with another extract:

Who has not heard of the Vale of Cashmere?
With its Roses the brightest that earth ever gave,
Its temples, and grottos, and fountains as clear
As the love-lighted eyes that hang over their wave?
. . . . . .
If woman can make the worst wilderness dear,
Think, think what a heaven she must make of Cashmere!

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Hear him strike his harp again, in the "Roses by Bendemeer's Stream":

There's a bower of Roses by Bendemeer's stream,
And the nightingale sings round it all the day long;
In the days of my childhood 'twas like a sweet dream,
To sit 'mid the Roses and hear the bird's song.

That bower and its music I never forget,
But oft when alone, in the bloom of the year,
I think, Is the nightingale singing there yet?
Are the Roses still bright by the calm Bendemeer?

No, the Roses soon wither'd that hung o'er the wave,
But some blossoms were gather'd while freshly they shone,
And a dew was distill'd from their flowers that gave
All the fragrance of summer when summer was gone.

Thus memory draws from delight, ere it dies,
An essence that breathes of it many a year;
Thus bright to my soul, as 'twas then to my eyes,
Is that bower on the banks of the calm Bendemeer.

A Persian poet, in "The Divan of Hafiz," whose song reaches us through the German, thus sweetly states a certainty:

Learn ye, O seekers, Wisdom's self reposes
Close by, in yonder burning bush of Roses;
Whence if your ears be open, ye may hear
God speak to you, as once he spake to Moses.

But I am not writing this article in a rose-garden in June. I am ice-bound. The streets are well-nigh impassable. The clouds hang low and dark. The winter winds are sighing and moaning. The shadows at the close of the short winter's day are gathering around my little deserted rose-garden. This December month has been crowded, as never before, "with farewells to the dying and mournings for the dead." And now comes the sad tidings that a friend of many years has just heard the call of the boatman that will come to ferry each one of us over "to the land beyond the swelling flood." Again the roses I love will serve to carry to the bereaved the sweetest message of consolation, of reverent hope.

While my memory this winter's day has been recalling the friends of other days and old rose poems, I have come

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back from every excursion to Edgar A. Guest's "Lonely Old Fellow":

The roses are bedded for winter, the tulips
are planted for spring,
The robins and martins have left us; there are
only the sparrows to sing.
The garden seems solemnly silent, awaiting its
blankets of snow,
And I feel like a lonely old fellow with nowhere
to turn or to go.

All summer I've hovered about them, all
summer they've nodded at me,
I've wandered and waited among them, the first
pink of blossom to see;
I've known them and loved and caressed them,
and now all their splendor has fled,
And the harsh winds of winter all tell me the
friends of my garden are dead.

I'm a lonely old fellow, that's certain. All winter
with nothing to do
But sit by the window recalling the days when
my skies were all blue;
But my heart is not given to sorrow and never
my lips shall complain,
For winter shall pass and the sunshine shall
give me my roses again.

And so for the friends that have vanished, the
friends that they tell me are dead,
Who have traveled the road to God's Acres and
sleep where the willows are spread,
They have left me a lonely old fellow to sit
here and dream by the pane,
But I know, like the friends of my garden, we
shall all meet together again.

A loved American Bishop used to contend that his faithful dog had a soul. That was one of the articles of his creed. Shall I be counted guilty of heresy if I ask, Why may not some of our flowers accompany us to the heavenly land? Is it a thing incredible that, if through the mercy of heaven, I reach the country of "never-withering flowers," in my little rose-garden I may not be greeted by familiar roses that shall ask, "Don't you remember us? Why, we blossomed in your garden on the earth!"

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The Music of the Rose

By CHARLES G. ADAMS, Auburn, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Perhaps some will smile at what Mr. Adams writes of the music of the rose. Who knows, however, when we shall hear color and fragrance as well as perceive them by the coarser senses?

AWAY back in Bible times we are told that a celebrated king, when ill, summoned to his presence the "Sweet Singer of Israel" to drive away the evil malady with his song and harp, and we are informed that he was successful. The sweet sounds which were thus produced had a soothing and curative influence, and cast a quieting spell over the king.

Also we are told by scientists that everything has its key. Radio demonstrates that our ears are tuned to hear or perceive only certain sounds; if too loud or too soft, or too slow or too fast, we do not "listen in." We cannot get it unless our hearing facilities are properly tuned for its reception.

A responsible authority tells us of a totally blind person who possessed a sense that those having eyesight do not enjoy—the ability to see, through his sense of hearing; in other words, a certain sound gave the idea of red to the listener, who could thus distinguish color, he assumed, by sound.

If this be true, why should there not be those, gifted with an extra sense, who might distinguish as sound-waves the radiations or vibrations of certain colors? We speak of a quiet color, or a loud color; we know the disquieting effect upon some nervous systems that clashing, unharmonious colors produce. Have you ever endeavored to sleep in a bedroom, the walls of which were decorated with large, loud figures? Compare such a room with one in which all the surroundings were quiet, subdued; you realize the restful effect. The radiating influence of one disturbs; the other brings rest and peace.

How few of us can tell just how the sound-waves of a great chorus, symphony orchestra, or band are conveyed from the human voice and the instruments and so recorded on a flat disc that a graphophone will reproduce the sounds in all their harmonious beauty? Or explain our latest wonder, the radio, with its waves traveling through the air at the speed of light, and

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causing all who "tune in" to hear the voice or the instrument that set those waves in motion!

Have roses a tone-key? What have they that we are definitely capable of observing with our senses? We know they have color, which we distinguish with the eye; we know they have fragrance, which we appreciate with our sense of smell. While our ears are not yet sensitive to the song of the rose, may it not be there, nevertheless?

What effect has a beautiful bouquet of Ophelia in the hands of the bride? Can you not almost hear them sing, "'Tis thy wedding morning; rise, sweet maid, arise!" See how to us, the silent harmonies of the roses enhance the whole occasion! The bride's bouquet of roses performs its part of the wedding music.

When the little babe is born in the household, watch the effect of a cluster of beautiful roses upon the mother; see the joy expressed upon her countenance; hear the exclamation of pleasure produced by the "music of the rose."

When sorrow like a deluge sweeps over the soul of a friend, the first impulse is to send a bunch of roses. Why? Is it because their comforting music has a consoling effect that nothing else can give? They soothe grief and drive away sorrow as plainly as did, of old, David's song and harp.

Have I suggested to the reader that the roses may have other qualities than those we perceive by one or even all our combined senses? It is not only the fragrance, the color, and the form we perceive; there is an indefinable something we cannot yet see or hear. None the less, we feel its inspiration permeate the soul when we are so "tuned in" by joy or sorrow as to get outside the material things.

Yes, I dare to say that the music of the rose is definite, it is sublime; and every day it fulfils its mission to humanity as the Creator intended from the beginning. This rose music rejoices with those who rejoice; it weeps with those who weep. The rose, I believe, reaches as through its form, its color, its fragrance, preparing us thus, when we are fully "tuned in" to the wave-length of God's loveliest flower creation, to hear the sweetest song of all, the music of the rose.

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The Resurrection of the Rose

By Ruben Dario

Friend Pasapera:—*I will tell you a story. A man had a Rose—a Rose that had sprung from the beating of his heart. Do you wonder that he treasured it, cared for it with tenderness, and loved it as something worshipful and priceless? Such a sweet and lovely flower!*

O miracle of Heaven! The Rose was like a bird—sometimes it murmured to him gently and its sweetness was ineffable. Its breath upon him was like the magic fragrance of a perfumed star.

One day, the angel Azrael passed and looked upon the Rose. The poor flower shuddered and grew sadly wan, for the angel Azrael is, as all men know, the pale, implacable messenger of death.

The man whose happiness was so wrapped in the flower was filled with woe when he beheld the fainting Rose, now drooping, almost lifeless. He raised his face to heaven and he prayed: "Dear God, why wouldst Thou take away the flower Thou gavest me?" and he wept.

And then the Father was touched by those paternal tears, and from his bounteous mercy called the angel to Him and He said, "Azrael, permit that Rose to live. Take, if you will, another flower from out my azure garden."

The Rose regained the charm of life; but that same night, from his high tower, a lonely watcher saw a star go out in the sky.

Editor's Note.—The above fanciful sketch was translated from the original Spanish and transmitted to us by M. Cazessus, our active and interesting correspondent in the city of Mexico. The poem—for we feel sure it is a poem in the original—is from the pen of Ruben Dario, the Nicarauguan poet, who was for many years the leading figure in Latin-American literature. It is one more testimony to the universal love all peoples have for the rose.

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A Tired Woman's Roses

By MABEL OSGOOD WRIGHT, Fairfield, Conn.
Author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife," etc.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing is more in line with making the rose universal in America than doing just what Mrs. Wright has done in planting the virtually self-maintaining "100 per cent" roses she tells about.

CAN a tired woman grow roses? This is the question I hear the reader ask—a reader of the American Rose Annual, stimulated by the feast of beauty offered in its pages, and at the same time conscious of the effort required to achieve results as a rose-grower.

Four years ago I would have said, "No; roses require both vigor of brain, body, and a 'just so' location and soil to thrive even in a modest way." In fact, I did say as much four years ago, when the lovely garden of my youth and middle years, where The Commuter and I had lived and worked, had passed into other hands, and I found myself alone at three-score, gathering up the memories of what had been into a bit of a home set upon a rocky hill, in the far corner of our land.

"Roses, a garden? There will never be any more roses for me. I am tired, body and spirit," I wrote "Cheerful Friend Horace" in reply to his sympathetic inquiries. "Oh yes, there will; I will give you three years," he replied. Now those years being up, I am to tell how the Tired Woman's Roses came to be.

The Little Brown House on the Hill, as it has named itself, was finished in November, and sat stiffly like a pert jack-in-the-box upon its bare foundation. Late as it was in the season, I looked about for some way of tying it to earth. Discarded chestnut telephone poles being easily had, I had a row of them cut to stand 7 feet above ground, planted at the north of the house and about 20 feet below it, leaving a grass path and an earth bed between. In digging and roughly grading, for I wished the land to retain its wild character, I discovered that here and there were rock-pockets of fairly good, though light, loam. I had an amenable laborer search all about the house for these spots, intending to fit my pattern to the cloth, as it were.

Hall's honeysuckle grows anywhere, and soon enmeshed the

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stark bare posts of the porch and fence-like trellis, which a wet-blanket friend once said looked like the dock posts for mooring boats. As for the other bits of fertile ground, an ounce of Shirley poppy seeds would give color—but no garden, and, of course, no roses. At the very thought of them, bone-meal, well-rotted manure, top dressing, aphis, rose chafers, green worms, whale-oil soap and "Black-Leaf 40" all rose in a cloud, blurring the vision of a handful of dewy buds in a soft blue Sevres vase that used to stand on The Commuter's desk.

Came Easter, and a woman friend who knew that I couldn't have a real garden, brought me a fine, large, "star-size" plant of Hugonis, saying, "You can plant this like a shrub. It has sprays of soft yellow blooms in late May, acacia-like foliage all the year, and few thorns." So I plumped Hugonis into one of the best earth-pockets, tied him to a firm stake, and left him alone, not realizing that he stood in a line with a purple wistaria in a neighboring lot, until one morning the wonderful combination of the two met my eye.

Planting honeysuckle everywhere, conserving the native wild shrubs and flowers, and trying to keep an open bit of wild grass before the house held me that first bewildered spring.

Came late June, and quite before I realized what was happening, a mass of low briars that both covered and came between the stones at the right of this ground was draped in the soft pink of dwarf wild roses. Across the path, a sweetbriar was waving wands of its fragrant leaves, close set with shell-tinted blooms, only needing a restraining support to frame a little vista of the distant hills. Then and there I decided that as roses *would* follow and insist upon having *me*, the least that I could do would be to give them the modest hospitality the place allowed. Also then and there I drew this line: As a full-fledged American citizen (via the 19th Amendment) I would house only native-born American roses, or those aliens who by length of residence and proof of worth had made good.

That autumn there was a great pulling up of the riotous honeysuckle. I began to collect the earth-pockets, joining them so that I had two irregular beds, each able to hold three dozen bush roses, with room between for an old-fashioned arbor and a flat windbreak trellis at the eastern end, where at times a

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veritable hurricane sweeps around the house. According to rule, such a place is absolutely unfit for roses, but the Tired Woman refuses to be standardized; her methods are as irregular as the shape of the flower-beds. With this contumacy, opportunity is gained to grow irregular roses, for not one of them would "measure up" to standard in an exhibition—and who cares? Do we truly value any of our best beloved people, dogs, or flowers by any standard save that of our own hearts?

Having these days little inclination for stooping, I began with climbers of Rambler and hybrid Rambler blood, the original overdone Crimson Rambler being excluded. First and last, whatever may be said about grafted roses and the vigor of *Rosa multiflora* stock, etc., *all* grafted roses *can* go wrong and ungrafted roses *can't*. Therefore, there is nothing but the ungrafted rose for the Tired Woman, who cannot always be on the watch and must trust her plants to do the right thing under trying circumstances and a reasonable amount of neglect. Thus, the variety, in the case of both Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Teas, also the blooms, will not, in some cases, be of exhibition quality. But peace of mind among the roses is much more worth while than blue or red ribbon applause for the average home-making and home-loving woman.

Roses, proven American-grown roses, in every yard or for every house that has a fence-post or porch, cannot too often be urged upon us. Varieties that grow freely in England, in whose wonderful soil and temperate climate it has long been a saying that even a burnt match will grow and flower, have too often proved a delusion to the modest American house-owner, who, having reveled in Dean Hole's delightful "Six of Spades" and "A Book about Roses," thinks he can do likewise.

In mid-spring, having routed the honeysuckle from the seven-posted trellis to the northward and told it to hang about the rustic porch to its heart's content, I planted, in the order given, American Pillar, Tausendschön, Dr. W. Van Fleet, Silver Moon, Lady Gay, and Climbing American Beauty. All but the last of these had a couple of pounds of bones—butcher's trimmings—buried beneath them, and the American Beauty reposed in luxury less than a foot above the body of a finally useful cat that had been run over on the highway.

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On a small arch beside the house were placed a Climbing La France, which is satisfactory either as a climber or as a bush, if well protected by a straw or corn-husk coat after the first hard freeze, with a good bunch of manure as a foot-warmer.

The flat eastern trellis, bounding what was to be a bed, gave room for Aunt Harriet, Prof. C. S. Sargent, and a second Dr. W. Van Fleet. This last is a rose of which one cannot have too many, for it is in bloom just about graduation time, when the high-school lassies who live townward are clamoring for graceful arm bouquets; and one of the greatest joys of a garden is to have something home-grown to give away.

I made this first rose list rather at random, and so when climbing space was taken I had a Silver Moon to spare and tried it out in front of the house in a dirt-pocket, thinking to let it sprawl over the rocks and ground.

Then came the bush roses for the two irregular patches that were now separated by a wide grass path. I had moved a solid mass of Harison's Yellow and some double pink Damasks from the old rose-garden to break the line between cultivation and stubbly ground. Of Hybrid Teas I planted Lady Alice Stanley, La France, Killarney, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Radiance, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, General MacArthur, Gruss an Teplitz; of Hybrid Perpetuals—Paul Neyron, General Jacqueminot, Magna Charta, Coquette des Alpes, Anna de Diesbach, Prince Camille de Rohan, Georg Arends, and Frau Karl Druschki, happily being able to secure all these on their own roots and in "star" size.

The only soil preparation was digging in old manure and some heavy black peat from a bog in the vicinity, to solidify the too light loam. Roses need a firm root-hold, a grasping hand, as it were, to balance them against high winds and the heaving of frost. Having nothing else at hand, then, I mulched through the first hot season with long grass cuttings. From now on I shall use tobacco stems, which I find can be bought, and thus rout both aphis and the ants.

The rose passion, an incurable disease, had by this time fairly developed, and by the beginning of the second summer the space between the two beds cried out, and at the same time a man clearing woodland offered some substantial cedar wood.

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I did not think—I plunged, as I had when the do-it-now man friend suggested my building the Little Brown House on the Hill instead of joining the army of homeless women in the weary drift of travel. In a week the arbor was done. It seemed a long time to wait until another spring to plant it.

An accident—I would rather call it Providence—took me through Cromwell, Conn., on a hot July afternoon, and I passed the wonderful grounds of the Cromwell Gardens. Could it be possible that potted Ramblers might be had in July? If so, advice to the contrary, I would plant at once! They were to be had, and somewhat to the horror of the owner of the limousine in which I was riding, I returned with sturdy two and three-year bushes of the following, two of each: Dr. W. Van Fleet, Silver Moon, Gardenia, White Dorothy, American Pillar, Aviateur Bleriot, Conrad F. Meyer, and Newport Fairy, this last being seldom listed but of a most charming type.

Of course, watering, both plain and with compost water, and careful watching through August, was necessary to make this midsummer planting a success, but such it is, for the next June yielded some roses, while now there is abundant promise of bloom for the school girls in June, 1925.

The Silver Moon grew so well in the pocket between the rocks that at the end of the second summer we took pity on it, and, after collecting and arching the stout branches, we tethered and staked them at the point, so that June of the third year made this climber a most gorgeous bush.

As for the Climbing American Beauty, plus the useful cat, I do not think any professional can show better. It has been left practically alone, except for the annual whale-oil-soap spray.

So, no matter how tired you may be in body or brain, or how lonely, the growth of roses about your home will surely keep away that only hopeless fatigue, a weary soul! For has not the rose in all ages and in all ways been a symbol of light and uplift, as in the beautiful "Rose Window" of the old church, wrought in priceless stained glass typifying the Rose of Heaven, the petals of which are happy souls?

This is the simple story, and I dedicate it to you, my "Cheerful Friend Horace," who caused it to be written.

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The Sunday Rose Festival

A NEW CHURCH SERVICE

FAMILIAR as he has been with the annual June Sunday ceremony, in which, through the medium of "one red rose," the rental is paid for the property on which a church in Manheim, Pa., flourishes, according to the will of a German nobleman made a hundred years ago, the Editor had not connected the rose otherwise with divine services until he heard from Mr. Charles G. Adams, of Auburn, N. Y., who writes:

An interesting Rose Sunday was instituted in 1910, in Clyde, N. Y., when the ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church there, under the leadership of Rev. Stephen S. Pratt, its pastor, arranged to devote an evening service in June to the religious and educational advantages of the rose. This service was found desirably attractive and was continued, and Mr. Pratt, as he has served succeeding churches, has found it possible to hold each June a rose service of great interest. Some of the special features included in the various programmes arranged by Mr. Pratt may be stated for the interest of those who may care to emulate this fine example.

To begin with, the interest of the local Rose Society, if any, is secured, and its members are asked to agree to contribute, at the June rose maximum, a generous supply of their best and finest roses. These are arranged, before the time of the service, in a tasteful and decorative way about the pulpit, in such fashion that near the close of the service a flower can conveniently be presented, by young ladies dressed in white, to each person present. Particular care is taken to see that no one is overlooked in this distribution.

The service itself includes the usual devotional opening, with the use of appropriate hymns and music. In place of the sermon, brief addresses are provided by local rose-lovers willing to talk upon the uplifting qualities of their favorite flower. Sometimes illustrated addresses have been given.

Both from the religious and the rose point of view, these services have proved amazingly worth while. Previously announced, the drawing power of the idea is sufficient to provide crowded houses at an hour and in a season when it is not always possible to attract large audiences.

The last Rose Sunday evening service I attended was at Canandaigua, in 1924, where Mr. Pratt is now pastor. The rose details were adequately handled by Dr. Lot Sutherland, President of the Canandaigua Rose Society, and there were several addresses, among which I made one, particularly referring to my plan for the beautifying of the state highways through the planting of climbers along these important thoroughfares and in the dooryards of the abutting homes. Dr. G. Griffin Lewis, President of the Syracuse Rose Society, presented his interesting illustrated lecture on the beautiful rose-gardens of the world.

Altogether this occasion was even more successful than any previous Rose Sundays within my knowledge have been. CHARLES G. ADAMS

The American Rose Society, fortunately, has as its official head one of the outstanding clergymen of the nation, and Dr. Mills cheerfully yielded to the desire that he prepare a definite

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order of rose service of a general and undenominational character, suitable for use on a Sunday in June.

A particularly important feature of this June Rose Festival rests on the provision of one rose for each person present, and on the method of distributing these roses. The greater part of the flowers contributed will, no doubt, be climbing roses and the sturdy Hybrid Perpetuals. These can be handled easily and decoratively disposed about the pulpit or within the chancel. There will, undoubtedly, be some of the short-stemmed and more delicate flowers which do not look well in vases but are particularly appropriate for button-hole use. These roses, including a reserve, after having been picked early enough in the day to avoid the sun and having stood an appropriate time in water, can well be placed in an anteroom or basement in large trays or baskets easily available upon call. In view of the fact that this service will be a failure if its completely reverential and devotional quality is not maintained all the time, careful arrangement needs to be made so that there is no confusion in the separation of the flowers and their placing in the baskets or other receptacles to be used by the young ladies in distributing them, or in the bringing in of the reserves. As may be noted in the service, the flower distribution is not at the end of it, but as a part of it. It would be worth while to station one or two acquainted amateurs at the door of the church to name the roses for inquirers as they go out after the end of the service.

SUNDAY ROSE FESTIVAL

Prepared by Dr. E. M. Mills, D.D., Ph.D., President American Rose Society

Order of Worship

1. Organ Prelude
2. Hymn: "The Spacious Firmament on High," (Creation, L. M. D.)

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim.
The unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land
The work of an almighty hand.

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Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And nightly, to the listening earth,
Repeats the story of her birth;
While all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What though in solemn silence all
Move round the dark terrestrial ball?
What though no real voice nor sound
Amid the radiant orbs be found?
In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice;
Forever singing as they shine,
"The hand that made us is divine."

—JOSEPH ADDISON

3. Invocation

4. Responsive Reading:

The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof;
The world, and they that dwell therein.

The heavens declare the glory of God:
And the firmament showeth his handiwork.

When I consider the heavens, the work of thy fingers,
The moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained;

What is man that thou art mindful of him?
And the son of man, that thou visitest him?

For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels,
And hast crowned him with glory and honor.

Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands;
Thou hast put all things under his feet.

All sheep and oxen, Yea, and the beasts of the field.

The fowl of the air, and the fish of the sea,
Whatsoever passeth through the paths of the sea.

O Lord, our Lord,
How excellent is thy name in all the earth.

Let the people praise thee, O God;
Let all the people praise thee.

Oh let the nations be glad and sing for joy;
For thou shalt judge the people righteously,
And govern the nations upon earth.

Let the people praise thee, O God;
Let all the people praise thee.

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Then shall the earth yield her increase;
And God, even our own God, shall bless us.

The grass withereth and the flower thereof falleth away:

But the word of the Lord endureth forever.

ALL: *Let thy work appear unto thy servants,*
And thy glory unto their children.
And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us;
And establish thou the work of our hands;
Yea, the work of our hands, establish thou it.

5. Solo: "The Last Rose of Summer."*

6. Offering for some local charity.

7. Hymn: "For the Beauty of the Earth." (Toplady 7s 61)

For the beauty of the earth,
For the beauty of the skies,
For the love which from our birth
Over and around us lies,
Christ, our God, to Thee we raise
This our hymn of grateful praise.

For the wonder of the hour
Of the day and of the night,
Hill and vale, and tree and flower,
Sun and moon, and stars of light,
Christ our God, to Thee we raise
This our hymn of grateful praise.

For the joy of human love,
Brother, sister, parent, child,
Friends on earth, and friends above,
For all gentle thoughts and mild:
Christ our God, to Thee we raise
This our hymn of grateful praise.

—P. S. PIERPOINT

8. Address†

9. Distribution of roses, one flower to each person present.

While the organ plays, those appointed will receive the roses at the pulpit, distributing them quietly to each seated and reverent member of the congre-

*Any other appropriate musical feature may be substituted.

†There may be several addresses, all short, and referring to the place of the rose in the home, the church, the hospital, as well as in the garden. Where there are lantern facilities, rose pictures may be used, but always with the reverential attitude and relation. Certainly no more than thirty to forty minutes should be included in this number. The last address should prepare for the next number.

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gation. There can be no selecting, and it is preferable that, so far as practicable, the rose given each person be at once placed in a buttonhole, or otherwise arranged, so that as the congregation retires at the conclusion of the service, every one in it will show the flower.

10. Hymn: "America the Beautiful."

O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain;
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain!
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

O beautiful for pilgrim feet,
Whose stern impassioned stress
A thoroughfare for freedom beat
Across the wilderness!
America! America!
God mend thine ev'ry flaw,
Confirm thy soul in self-control,
Thy liberty in law!

O beautiful for heroes proved
In liberating strife,
Who more than self their country loved,
And mercy more than life!
America! America!
May God thy gold refine
Till all success be nobleness
And ev'ry gain divine!

O beautiful for patriot dream
That sees beyond the years
Thine alabaster cities gleam
Undimmed by human tears!
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

11. Benediction

12. Postlude

The Editor asks that those arranging for this service in 1925 write him promptly of their experiences and with any suggestions that occur.

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The Sing Sing Rose-Garden

By RICHARDSON WRIGHT, Editor *House and Garden*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. Wright is not only a vigorous and successful editor and author, but he is also a real dirt gardener, and, to its advantage, a trustee of the American Rose Society. He has permitted the adaptation of this story of the Sing Sing rose-garden from the larger and elaborately illustrated article in the January (1925) *House and Garden*. More than that, he acted as registrant in the establishment of this novel and most notable rose-garden, first set forth on page 184 of the 1923 Annual. A footnote on page 33 tells of the fine participation of other members and friends of the American Rose Society in this heart-warming work. (See Plate II, facing page 32.)

A LITTLE more than three years ago, Father Cashin, the beloved Roman Catholic chaplain of Sing Sing Prison, bought a set of miniature garden tools for one of the life termers. The prisoner was ailing at the time and the gift was accompanied by the suggestion that a course in digging would not do him any harm. Since his previous experience had been far removed from gardens and gardening, the suggestion seemed novel. His work had never led him into the great world of green growing things. A journalist all his life, editor of a big metropolitan daily, he had spent years purveying news about people in cities—trouble and crime and accident and scandal, success and failure, bombast and boost and knock. Moreover, he—Chapin is his name, Charles Chapin—he stands about six feet high, and the tools were the size a child would use. It looked as though the Padre were playing a joke.

However, the word spoken in jest bore fruit. The prisoner asked if he might be allowed to look after the lawn—the lawn space being limited to a small area in front of the offices, some strips in front of cell blocks, and one lone flower-bed. The permission given, it was then a problem where the lawn-mower, the sickle, the hose, and clippers would come from. Eventually they were purchased, and the purchase used up a quarter of the budget for the care of the grounds at Sing Sing that year. The funds being exhausted, Chapin had to wait till another quarter rolled around before money was available for grass seed. In the orthodox manner of prisons, Sing Sing had a firm foundation of crushed rock and trodden cinders and old scrap iron, which, as any gardener can tell you, is scarcely the sort of thing

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to support plant-life. Yet, as the summer passed, those strips of lawn kept thriving and the prisoner began to feel better. And with this initiation into the world of green growing things, he was visited by a strange ambition. He wondered if the warden would let him make a little flower-garden.

Now men in prison have practically no money, their every act is circumscribed by the sternest discipline, and things you and I would do without asking must first be passed on by the warden. Major Lewis F. Lawes was (and still is) the warden at Sing Sing. His administration has been remarkable for its long-range vision; he saw in this suggestion a worth-while idea. Between the south gate (by which all prisoners enter) and the old execution house was an area of crushed rock. This was handed over to Chapin. So was a long stretch in front of one of the cell blocks.

At this point readers of *House and Garden*, garden-lovers, seedsmen, and nurserymen enter the story. Through the various garden magazines an appeal was made to gardeners to send surplus stock to Sing Sing. The answer was immediate and amazing. With this material Chapin and his inmate helpers made an herbaceous border 469 feet long, containing more than 1,000 iris plants, 150 peonies, hundreds of other perennials, 100 rose bushes, and 6,000 spring-flowering bulbs. Spaced at regular intervals are blue spruce trees purchased by generous friends from a nearby nurseryman, also Japanese maples, arbor-vitæ, magnolias, Chinese thuyas and junipers, Swiss Mountain pines, Norway spruces, retinisporas, Douglas firs, and 200 flowering shrubs.

The bulbs, so they say at Sing Sing, came as a direct answer to prayer. The chaplain was asked to pray for bulbs, and forty-eight hours later a bulb importer on Long Island wrote that he was sending 500, another 1,500, another 2,000, and so on in dizzy succession.

That winter the warden found means to have installed a greenhouse, building it against the walls of what had been the execution chamber. A generous woman who was closing her estate sent enough plants to fill this, and friends and friendly nurserymen added to its stock. The following spring the south gate area was planted to a big circular bed of cannas, and

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PLATE II. Portion of the Sing Sing Rose-Garden described on page 31. The arches will be covered in 1925 by hardy climbing roses
(Reprinted by courtesy of *House and Garden*.)

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PLATE III. The Edmund M. Mills Municipal Rose-Garden in Thornden Park, Syracuse, N. Y., dedicated July 2, 1924, in honor of the President of the American Rose Society. (See "Rose Notes," page 197.)

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around the edge went French hybrid lilacs, sent by a generous nurseryman in Pennsylvania* and the Superintendent of Highland Park in Rochester, and against the walls were planted about 200 dahlias.

Since there is no limit to dreams, this beginning bred another ambition—to take the central area between the new herbaceous border and the factories for a rose-garden. Again the warden was consulted and again his permission granted. Gradually the plans were evolved—a garden to be laid out around a fountain basin† and to contain some one thousand bushes. Where the basin was to come from, and where the roses, were next confronted. Among the inmates was found a skilled worker in cement, and he was assigned to the job. Then came the problem of converting crushed rock and cinders into rich soil suitable for roses. The rock and cinders were removed and good soil brought in from the outside. The owner of a large stock farm up the valley sent in several truck-loads of manure and the prison stables contributed others. Bone-meal was a necessity. When asked if they could help, readers of *House and Garden* were told to send bone-meal; the writer held up a crap game for $18, which bought 600 pounds. One manufacturer contributed a ton, another half a ton. The soil was soon ready for the roses.

Through the generosity of members of the American Rose Society† the first 1,000 plants were installed. Two children in Wilton, Conn., dug up their favorite climbers and sent them to Sing Sing.

The first winter saw a loss of only six rose bushes, a remarkably low percentage. This last spring several friends have contributed 800 Polyantha Roses, so that the rose-garden is completed. It now contains about 2,000 plants. During the

*This was the late and much-lamented Bertrand H. Farr, who first directed the Editor's attention to Mr. Chapin through giving him to read one of the latter's extraordinary letters. Thus was begun the correspondence which soon led to the working out of the rose-garden plan as mentioned by Mr. Wright. Other nurserymen also have been most generous.—EDITOR.

†Reference to the plan published in the 1923 Annual will show fifteen beds as required to complete this rose-garden. The exhibition at various times of a lantern slide made from that plan and used in the Editor's lecture, "The Rose in America," and a little correspondence, brought a most gratifying result in either the provision of the roses needed, as prescribed by Mr. Chapin, or in payment for them. Thus this prison rose-garden represents the glad participation of the Rochester Rose Society, the Flushing (N. Y.) Garden Club, the Philadelphia Florists' Club, Miss E. Mabel Clark, Mr. H. A. DuPont, the American Rose Annual, *House and Garden*, the *Garden Magazine*, Henry A. Dreer, Inc. The Conard & Jones Co., and Bobbink & Atkins supplied plants liberally on requisition, and the latter firm added largely to its donation in a subsequent season.—EDITOR.

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past summer a new greenhouse was built, providing a glass rose-garden with about 600 plants in the best indoor variety, all set out in solid beds. These will supply roses through the winter months in a place where roses surely count!

Then followed the development of the grounds around the death-house and the driveway from the south gate. The drive was curbed with cement, rich loam poured in, grass edgings laid, and a double herbaceous border planted. The year has also seen renewed activities in the old greenhouses, so that there will be an abundance of blooms for the hospital, the chapel, and the death-house, one house 50 feet long being filled with chrysanthemums and carnations.

Those who contributed to this amazing work must feel as evidently did the late Bertrand H. Farr, when he remarked, after visiting Sing Sing, "Those gardens did more for me than I ever did for them."

It is not claimed that these gardens mark any revolutionary step in the development of penology. Prisons at best are terrible places, and they always will be, until that day when they are no longer necessary. They represent an evil world, a world sordid and cruel and dark. On the other hand, there is the world of flowers and trees and shrubs, the world of fragrance and color, of delicate tints and refreshing cool greenery. Those two stand at opposite poles. And yet the one has now touched the other. The pollen of one has been placed on the pistil of the other. What the result will be we cannot tell. Le Bon Dieu has had a lot to do with this garden, and He will doubtless take care of the results. This is apparent, however, that what was once crushed rock and trodden cinders now blossoms with the rose; that whereas men once gazed out upon dank grey walls and the miasma of a prison yard, they now can watch the awakening of shrubs, the swelling of buds, the coloring of blossoms. They smell the fragrance of flowers and hear birds call in the trees. They see long shadows on close-cropped lawns. To them the arrival of spring means something new, a new thing burgeoning of summer and the flaming tints of autumn. To these they can say, "I was in prison and ye came unto me."

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About Municipal Rose-Gardens

By HAROLD A. CAPARN, Landscape Architect, New York City

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In the following exceedingly valuable suggestions there are two outstanding points. First, the superb opportunity for a man or woman of wealth to serve mankind and to gain personal distinction by financing that much-needed public rose section in the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. The Editor would be delighted to respond to inquiries in this respect, and he here whispers that a sum barely touching five dollar-figures will cover the initial expense.

The second point is that there ought to be at least fifty municipal rose-gardens of a half acre and more—much more!—planned and projected and financed in 1925. Such gardens would far more than pay their way in the highest-grade park service known, and in health, good order and education.

Who will meet Mr. Caparn's great prescriptions? (See also page 39.)

THE EDITOR of the Rose Annual has asked the present scribe to "write a piece" about municipal rose-gardens. He has never made a municipal rose-garden, but thinks this a good opportunity to say that he has made a somewhat pretentious rose-garden design for that excellent and ambitious institution, the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, which still awaits for its execution the generosity of some public-spirited rose-lover. It is difficult to imagine a way of spending a few thousand dollars that would add so much to public interest, education, and happiness as a work which might (and should) be the beginning of an organized movement for municipal rose-gardens throughout the land—gardens which would put within easy reach of everyone who admires the most fascinating of flowers (and that means every civilized person) the means of acquiring all the rose-lore they are minded to assimilate; which would experiment with all the uses of all the classes of outdoor roses that can be grown from the Canadian line to the Gulf of Mexico, and from Maine to California; which would provide much knowledge, and which would give incalculable pleasure to the countless thousands who love the rose without the means or the desire to grow roses for themselves.

Let us remember that the rose is in a class entirely by itself. No other flower has ever approached it in general popularity. No other flower has been so sung in poetry and eulogized in prose. No other is so suited for every use to which flowers can be put. No other cut-flower has ever had a fraction of the

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effort and money spent on it, has been so extensively and intensively grown, experimented on, hybridized, and marketed. No flower has ever been given away through the ages with such joy, both of giver and receiver, and no gift of flowers has quite the spiritual and physical fragrance of the rose.

If, then, the rose is so universally beloved, is such a sweetener of life, it will surely be a good thing to make it accessible to as many as possible, and to spread its knowledge as widely as we can; so that it may become another tie to bind our vast community together.

The first reaction to these reflections in the mind of the writer was the question, What is the difference between a municipal rose-garden and another? Why, when, and how should a public rose-garden differ from a private one?

At first blush (which seems an appropriate phrase in a rose article!) there would seem to be no essential difference. But, thinking a little further, differences begin to appear. The usual private rose-garden is, primarily, a place for the growing of roses to be easily picked; nextly, and incidentally, it is intended to be (and sometimes is) an attractive feature in itself; it is not intended to be frequented by large crowds; it seldom has any underlying idea of instruction or progress in rose-growing further than trying some other variety when one fails, or trying some new variety because it is recommended; and it usually ignores, or pays little attention to the varied uses of the many classes of roses—bush and climbing, wild and tame, single and double, rampantly rambling, stiffly upright, or gracefully massing.

But the public rose-garden grows roses for exhibition only, not to be picked by visitors. Crowds of people are expected and must be provided for, so that these two facts would at once point to wider beds and much wider walks than are necessary in the private rose-garden, which makes a good deal of difference to the layout. Furthermore, the public rose-garden should have a strong educational purpose, by which is meant that it ought to grow all the best varieties that will flourish in the locality, and experiment judiciously but enterprisingly with new varieties of all classes, being an up-to-date clearing-house of rose-news.

What kind of public rose-garden would any real rosarian imagine and desire? Surely, and without shadow of doubt, there

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would spring into his mind a vision of an ample space separated by generous foliage from the rest of the planet, and populated by roses in beds, arches, pillars, festoons, hedges, and leafy masses, that for at least a fortnight in the year would be a galaxy of varied and delicate and glowing color almost able to satiate the eye of an insatiable rose-lover, and which, for the rest of the temperate months, would show a milder radiance, with every day some new discovery and new interest of flower or foliage. He would dream of flowers in season and expected, flowers hoped for and flowers belated and out of season (if such a thing could be), and all testifying to the unconquerable cheerfulness of the rose and its determination to illustrate and add to the beauty of the world. He would think of the endless possibilities of the old-fashioned and half-forgotten roses—the Cabbage, Damask, French and Provence, and the lovely bushes that one can occasionally see in old gardens, but can seldom or never find in the nurseries. He would remember the simple charm of the wild or single roses, and the many modern discoveries of the indefatigable Wilson and others.

Then, again, your true rosarian is a true optimist. His is the perfect flower, yet he ever aspires to greater perfection: always he hopes for new and better varieties, for the standards of perfection of one year are below those of the next, and the scale ever slides upward. This produces in him an insatiable curiosity for the latest introductions, and he would go to the community rose-garden expecting to find them.

Hitherto, this has mostly applied to the double or "garden" roses, the Hybrid Teas, the Hybrid Perpetuals and other such. But now our rosarian has his curiosity excited by other novelties. He not only has them in bedding roses and climbers, but in species. Not so many years ago, one could get, perhaps, half a dozen varieties of single roses from the nurseries, say *R. rugosa*, *R. setigera*, *R. carolina* (now *R. palustris*), *R. lucida* (now *R. virginiana*), *R. nitida*, *R. rubiginosa*. But now one can get not only the luminous Hugonis from almost any dealer, but some of them are even beginning to catalogue the modern introductions from China, Japan, and Australia. Messrs. Bobbink & Atkins, of New Jersey, have a list of wild roses that is really stimulating. (I trust the ban on free advertising does

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not forbid my writing this name in full, for I would like to encourage the enterprise of this firm in providing these new kinds.)

It is my belief that no plantsman can get all the satisfaction that is to be had from his plants unless he is also something of a botanist, with some grasp of the principles of plant evolution and plant relationship. Thus it would seem appropriate and instructive to have the municipal garden of roses surrounded by their near relations of the Rosaceæ, the apples, plums, spireas, cratæguses, mountain-ashes, shad-bushes, etc., and some of these might be used in the rose-garden itself.

In fact, the more one thinks of the differences between private and public rose-gardens, the more of them there seem to be. The designer of a private rose-garden who has any leeway usually tries to make his composition as pictorial as possible, and so uses not only pergolas, arches, pools, statuary, and other garden furniture, as the occasion seems to warrant, but foliage of other kinds, especially box and coniferous evergreens, including the gray retinospora, thuya, cedar, and yew types. (A Christian never uses "golden" foliage in a rose-garden!) Such as these make the best imaginable background and contrast to the bloom and foliage of the rose. But, in a public garden, one would feel that the display and exploitation of the rose itself were the main thing, to which all others were secondary, and that such pictorial license were hardly permissible in a place where every foot could be made to tell some story of the rose.

The Editor tells me that "diagrams" would be welcome, and suggests that a scheme for a half-acre municipal rose-garden would be of interest, because while a garden of this size would be small for a community possession, it would be much better than none at all, and there are doubtless many communities that might be able to make and maintain such a garden, but would not feel justified in undertaking a larger one. Now this is a somewhat difficult size to design, for the reason that it is too large for the charm of intimacy, and not large enough for the best effects of which the rose is capable. Yet even these limitations are stimulating in their way, for, after all, the basic problem is that of any piece of ground: What Can We Do with It to Utilize It to the Best Advantage? or, otherwise, How Can We Make a Good Rose-Garden of This Size?

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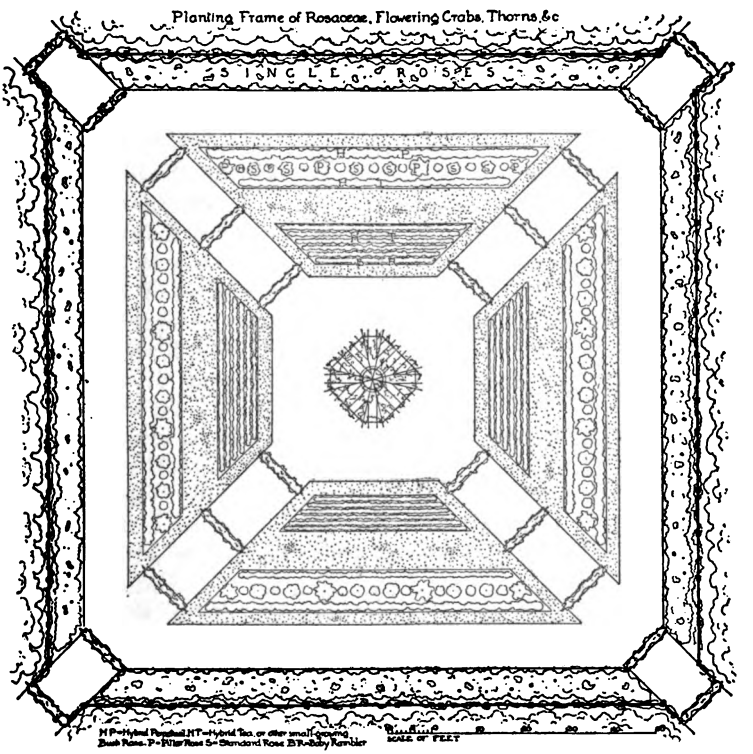
There have been a number of rose-garden plans printed in the American Rose Annual from time to time. All show a good deal of ingenuity and knowledge of rose-growing, and some of them show real power of design and pictorial sense. But one must study many such plans in order to derive insight into the making of a real "design," and we may assume that the average rosarian is not willing to undertake such a labor. So what might be called an academic or typical plan, summarizing the usual and likely rose-garden needs, may be more useful than a real plan adapted to an actual site and particular conditions.

Let us assume, then, a square of 146 feet on level ground. The square suggests a central treatment, or the placing of the



Suggestive design for a municipal rose-garden

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most conspicuous and controlling feature in the center on which the general layout will converge, and this will also illustrate principles of other central areas, as circles or octagons. Let us put what the amiable Repton called an "eyetrap" in the middle, say a small pool with a jet or statue, and cover this with an open-roofed shelter or support for roses. A thing of this form will give another means of displaying the possibilities of climbing roses. Then, if we direct diagonal main walks toward it from the four corners, we shall have, not only the attractiveness of a diagonal layout, but opportunities for longer and better lines of arches, the most striking of rose-garden effects. The arched openings in the central shelter will add to the apparent length of the arcade, and being smaller than the other arches, will "push the perspective," or make it seem longer.

The Hybrid Teas, Teas, and other small-growing double roses are the most important of all to a rosarian, and six rows of them, 1½ feet apart, can be grown in a 9-foot bed. This allows easy inspection (picking being forbidden), for anyone at the edge of the bed is barely 4½ feet from the center.

Then, we have to consider the highly important question of circulation or distribution of visitors, so that as many people as possible may be able to examine as many roses as possible at the same time. So we will complete our system of main walks by adding to the diagonal walks one along the boundaries, and these we will cover with gravel or other paving material on the assumption that they will receive the brunt of the traffic. Between the beds we will use, at first, 8-foot grass walks.

The remaining spaces will be four panels, or trapeziums, in which we can place our beds of Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Teas, with some standards and pillar roses. The whole is enclosed by a fence about 9 feet high, covered with climbing roses, and just inside this is an 8-foot border for a collection of "species" roses which are almost all good "furnishing" bushes, and, with the backing of the rose-covered fence, will make an appropriate and necessary frame for the whole composition.

Back of this we would like to put a planting-frame of flowering crabs, cherries, mountain-ash, cratægus, amelanchier, and other small trees of the great rose family, so that its larger and more rugged members may protect their sisters.

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Then comes the important question of extension, for your municipal rose-garden must also be an experiment station. Your rosarian will visit it, not once a year only, not merely to take another look at his old favorites, but also to see what are the latest introductions in any and every class, for that is another charm of the rose, that it is a man-made flower and, with his restlessness, he is forever trying to improve it.

To a great extent, the new introductions can be taken care of in the main garden, for even though it should be filled, varieties will prove to be not worth growing for one reason or another, or will fail to thrive, or prove to be unnecessary duplicates, so that their places may be taken by fresh arrivals. But the ideal place for them would be in a small annex, leading out of the main garden, where they may be tested before permanent lodgment. Such an annex would usually be easy to arrange, would be convenient for those in search of novelties and rose news, and would be sure to be frequented by rosarians.

Now, as to cost. This is hardly worth dwelling on, for the reason that a rose-garden of such a type as is here described might be said to cost no more, or even less, than any other kind of specialized garden. The plants themselves are inexpensive, and any grower would doubtless make considerable concessions in price for quantities and for such a purpose. Any practical rose-man can figure for himself the cost of preparing so many square feet of beds in his own locality, and according to his own infallible prescription; similarly for the grass and the gravel or other kinds of walks. As for the fences and arches, they may be of wood (rough or planed) or wire or iron pipe. The central structure looks expensive, and might be made to cost almost anything, but it might also be built of rough poles, and the pool might be omitted altogether. If there were a statue or other central object, one might find a good artificial stone one of standard design for about $75 that would do perfectly well. Any woodwork ought to be well protected with paint or creosote above ground and with tar or concrete below.

A word as to exposure. Every rosarian knows that the rose needs sun, shelter, and defense from predaceous roots, but whether in our numerous glaring summer climates they need as much sun as Reynolds Hole thought they did in his own

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foggy land, is a question. The writer thinks that the shade and shelter of such a border of fence and external planting as has been described would be about right, and the openings at the four corners would insure the necessary circulation of air.

This garden would be improved if the center were depressed 2 feet or more. The general principles of its layout can be applied to a garden of any size or shape, with a central or any other motive, and the use of it will be, it is hoped, to aid a designer with a real problem to do something different. No one is advised to try to make a garden just like this, because the plan is not an actual, but a theoretical one, a sort of average, and the average being an abstraction, does not exist physically. Seldom will it be found even practicable, much less desirable, to try to transfer this to the ground, for site conditions differ so widely, and always in one way or another, and to a greater or less extent, that a design has to be adapted to the site, in fact, should grow out of it. The only way to get a good rose-garden design, one worth executing, will be to get someone who knows how to make a scheme adapted to your situation.

There still remains the question of an informal rose-garden, for though a rose-garden (especially of the municipal kind) is so practical and utilitarian a thing that a formal layout is usually a foregone conclusion, yet there may be sites so irregular that the cost of grading for a formal layout would be prohibitive. In such a case, our designer might rub his hands over the prospect of doing something different. In essentials the problem would be the same as that of the formal treatment: space and good cultural conditions for bedding roses; varied display of climbers; mass effects of single roses; and massed foliage for backgrounds and settings. His pictorial effects would be of a different kind and more difficult to manage, because the beds, though of irregular shape, would yet be formal in character and so not really consistent with an informal scheme. But there would be the same elements, the same kind of arches, fences, pillars, but all used and harmonized in a different spirit. The designer who understands informal design and could gather anything useful from the formal plan above would be quite able to apply the principles to an irregular site and another style of composition. Each problem is its own.

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The Best in Small Rose-Gardens

A SYMPOSIUM

EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION.—The difference between a garden and a nursery is wholly in design. The one may give delight and advantage beyond the flowers themselves; the other is merely a plant factory. To provide members of the American Rose Society with a substantial basis for producing agreeable gardens rather than mere nursery rows, three able members have been called upon.

In the first following paper, Mr. Caparn, whose preceding discussion "About Municipal Rose-Gardens" is of the same broad character, has given both precept and example. Following, Dr. Sulliger, the Dean Hole of the Pacific Northwest, adds two examples. From Mr. Kohl come other concrete and adaptable suggestions and plans.

I—Designing a Small Rose-Garden

By HAROLD A. CAPARN, Landscape Architect, New York City

THE designing of a small rose-garden is pretty sure to resolve itself into the problem of getting as many roses into the space as possible. The citizen with a 50-foot lot has just as much right and reason to aspire to the possession of a rose-garden as the plutocrat with 50 acres.

This means, of course, the greatest economy of space, and the elimination of everything unnecessary.

Now, the real problem and the real difficulty is not the growing of the roses, not the economizing of space; the first of these is a question of horticulture, the second of arithmetic, with both of which we may assume every member of the American Rose Society to be capable of grappling. It is easy to plant the roses in beds or otherwise, and more or less easy to make them grow, but it is not so easy to give the whole thing an individuality, to make it look like a garden and not like a collection of nurseryman's rows. The roses will grow perfectly well in the nursery rows, but that does not make them into a garden, which is a good deal more than a mere collection of plants. It is a piece of the earth's surface set apart from the rest of the planet to express its owner's idea of an outdoor room, his own vegetable sanctuary.

When people speak of "roses" they mean, mostly, the flowers of Hybrid Perpetual and Hybrid Tea rose bushes, less often of China, Tea, Noisettes, and others. Only the flowers

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matter, for the bushes on which these most popular of all flowers grow, are, as a rule, the most uninteresting, scrawny, and intractable things in the nurseryman's catalogue. Nobody would plant them but for their peerless flowers. Then, what shall we do with them to make them produce not only flowers, but a combination which may be called a "garden"?

Let us begin by elimination, by considering what not to do. Do not plant your roses along the front porch just because you like roses, and do not feel aggrieved if someone suggests that it is the wrong place for them. You may like raw oysters, but there are few places you would think of putting them except on the dining-table.

Do not put them in a bed out in the lawn.

Do not make beds of them anywhere, except where they can be separated and screened from the rest of the place, for this is the only way to make a rose-garden.

Next, let us take account of our resources. There are two main classes of roses, considered from the point of view of the habit of growth of the bushes; namely, bush roses such as the Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, Teas, Chinas, and Noisettes; and climbing roses. There is also a very interesting and extensive third class, including the single wild roses of all countries, which are good, not only in flower, but also in habit. They hardly fit the small garden.

So let us confine our attention, for the present, to the two first. We want to get as many flowers as possible from the Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Teas, and to arrange them so that they will be easy to cultivate and cut from with a minimum of damage to clothes and skin from their thorns. We want to make the climbing roses display themselves to the best advantage possible, especially as many of the modern kinds produce good flowers for cutting.

For several good reasons, above referred to, the bush roses are usually planted in equally spaced rows. This means formality, even though the rows are not straight. Then, the best and most practical way to arrange them is in rows in rectangular or circular beds. They also look better in this way than in any other. If we make our beds a yard and a half wide, we can get two rows of Hybrid Perpetuals in a bed, with a foot to spare

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on either side, or three rows of Hybrid Teas a half yard apart with 9 inches to spare. This makes it possible to reach the flowers without stepping on the bed. If we make paths 1½ feet wide between the beds, there will be about enough space to pass comfortably without short skirts being caught by thorns.

Then, what about the climbing roses? We have already spoken of the need for enclosing our rose-garden, and surely the climbing roses are the very thing to do it. They will grow on any kind of fence, and, in fact, seem to take a gay and riotous satisfaction in covering up the esthetic sins of carpentry or patent wire netting.

Also, the climbing roses will cover and justify the existence of arbors, pergolas, arches, and pillars. By pillars is meant posts of cedar or locust with branches shortened to about 15 inches so that a climbing rose will bunch itself on the upper two-thirds. This is a very effective way of using the climbing roses, and as for the arch, no kind of entrance to a rose-garden or any other kind is prettier than an arch so covered.

Then, let us put together our resources on the principle of getting the most out of our available space, which is another way of stating the principle of putting the most into it.

Take, first, a piece of ground that is square or approximately so. We have our 4½-foot beds and our 1½-foot walks to enable us and our women-folk to get among the beds. If we proceed on the basis of as much planting-space as possible and no more walk-space than is really necessary, we shall get an arrangement of central beds with an outer planting-space next the boundary, such as Fig. 1 shows. The central beds may contain Hybrid Teas or other roses of small growth, and in the outer beds may be a row of Hybrid Teas in front of a row of Hybrid Perpetuals, requiring a width of about 6 feet. There ought to be a central object—a bird-bath or a sundial or some other simple piece. The use of such a thing is to introduce something man-made into the vegetal composition, and so give it a kind of human touch. This is the reason for the incorrigible popularity of such things. They are especially fitting in a rose-garden, where the planting material itself has so little quality excepting for the flowers. The walks may be of gravel, irregular flags, stepping-stones, bricks, or a very good walk

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may be made of concrete slabs 3 to 4 inches apart—not ordinary concrete, rigid and ugly, but made of steam ashes and sand without a finishing coat. Any man who loved to make mud-pies in his childhood will find no end of zest in making the wood forms and casting the slabs in place. Between the slabs or stepping-stones may be grown arenaria, cerastium, or some other carpeting plant. Grass would do, but needs to be kept cut.

The fence (about 4 feet high) may be as simple or as elaborate as the owner prefers—it does not matter very much so long as it is to be covered up. There will have to be an entrance, perhaps two, and if we put an arch of pipe or wire or wood over it, with a pillar rose in each corner, our little composition will be complete. (See Fig. 1.) A round or octagonal garden may be made on similar principles. This garden is nearly 25 feet square, and would fit very well into the rear of a 50-foot lot, the other 25 feet being occupied by the garage and drying-yard.

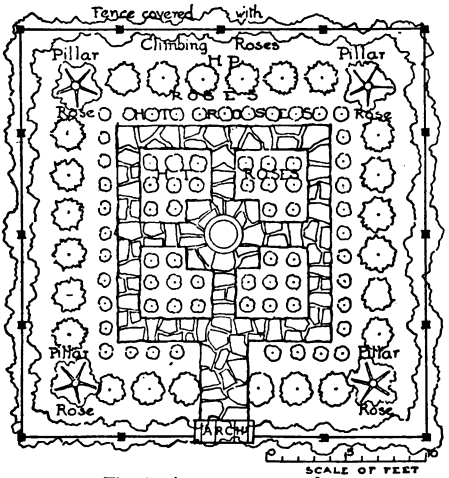

Fig. 1. A square rose-garden

If the space available is long and narrow, our 4½-foot beds and 1½-foot walks might adjust themselves somewhat as in Fig. 2. No. 1 contains 56 Hybrid Teas and 16 Hybrid Perpetuals. If the outer row of Hybrid Teas were omitted, there would still be room for 32 Hybrid Teas, and the garden would be about 21 feet square instead of 25. A setting of tall shrubbery back of the fence would much improve the total effect.

Of course, no one will make a garden just like either of these. Situations differ greatly, and even if one of these plans should be used, one side might be the wall of a house or garage, the other three might be shrubbery or walls. For the pillar roses might be substituted cedars or arborvitæ, and so forth. The

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use of the plans is to aid anyone who wishes to grow about so many roses in adjusting them to the available space and making a composition out of them that will have some pictorial value. It may be observed that the writer has not entitled this article "How to Design a Rose-Garden" for the very good reason that he is unable to tell anyone how to design a garden. He is merely attempting to suggest to others a way of going about it such as he would use himself.

It should be noted that these plans are only adapted to ground that is level or has a small pitch one way or the other. For those who are prejudiced against "formality," or whose ground is too uneven to permit its use, it may be observed that beds of roses in rows may be placed in recesses in shrubberies, or other retired places with good effect, so long as they are not too much shaded or robbed by trees or other interceptors of sunlight. These beds of roses in regular rows would still have a kind of formality, but the look could not be improved by placing the plants irregularly. The conditions under which a small "informal" rose-garden may be made vary so widely that it hardly seems worth while to go into the subject in detail. The general principles of arrangement above suggested are likely to be helpful in designing a rose-garden of any kind. If there is space and preference, some of the wild roses can be used, as is suggested in Fig. 2.

It is assumed that the reader, as a member of the American Rose Society, will understand the differences between the various classes of roses, which of them he can grow in his own

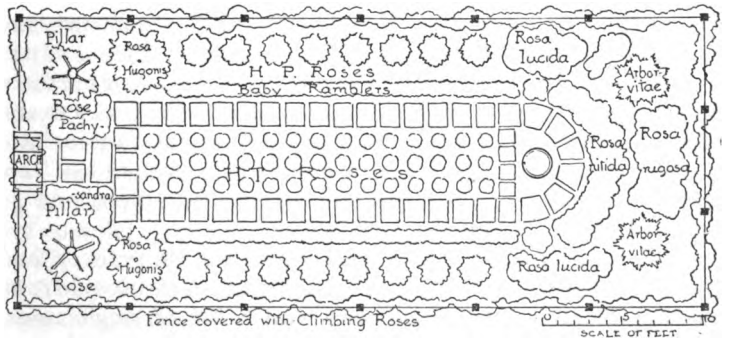

Fig. 2. An arrangement using some wild roses

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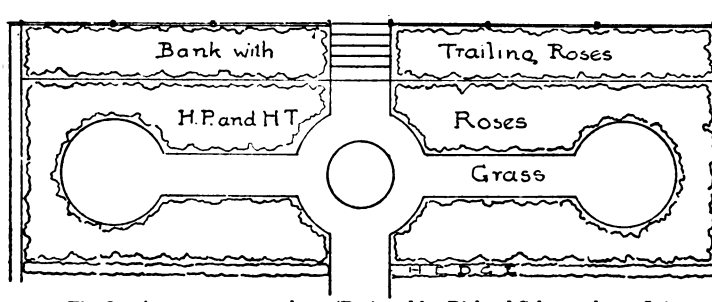

Fig. 3.—A narrow rose-garden. (Designed by Richard Schermerhorn, Jr.)

locality, questions of pruning, how much to cut a Hybrid Perpetual or a Hybrid Tea, how to manage a climbing rose on an arbor, a pillar, or a bank. He knows about soil and fertilizer and mulching, and has made up his mind whether it is worth while to grow the smaller, more delicate, and exquisite roses—the Chinas, Bourbons, Teas and Hybrid Teas, and others, and whether they need protection with him, and how much. Also, the varieties of each that he prefers. The discussion of such things does not belong to this article, but it may be well to speak a word for the old-time favorites and stand-bys of the rose-garden, the robust and cheerful and persistent Hybrid Perpetuals, the General Jacks (General Jacqueminot), Paul Neyrons, Anna de Diesbachs, Druschkis (Frau Karl Druschki) and so on, now largely crowded out by the fascinating and more color-varied, but less vigorous and dependable Hybrid Teas. Time was when the Hybrid Perpetuals were the bulk and mainstay of the rose catalogue. Now they are but a remnant, and for every Hybrid Perpetual in the catalogue there are ten Hybrid Teas. But the Hybrid Perpetual is the rose for northern latitudes, and those who are disappointed with the frailness and frequent paucity of bloom of the Hybrid Teas, who are inclined to give up roses because "they won't grow in my garden," are advised to turn from the smaller and tenderer types and go back to Hybrid Perpetuals.

Also, they are advised to remember that the variety and charm of the rose is by no means exhausted with the double rose, but that there is a long and very varied list of single roses, which not only have a grace and freshness of bloom all their

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own, but are nearly all, bushes of beautiful form and texture. And last, but not least, be it said, that you cannot expect to have good roses unless you feed them and treat them with no less consideration than your celery and tomatoes. It may not be necessary to say this to the members of the American Rose Society, but it needs to be often repeated to great numbers of others, so it is set down for the benefit of those others into whose hands this may fall.

II—The Small Rose-Garden in the West

By REV. SPENCER S. SULLIGER, D.D., Tacoma, Wash.

WHILE an almost endless number of plans could be proposed for a small rose-garden, I think best to give actual facts about, first, a small designed or formal rose-garden on a city lot of ample proportions, and, second, the planting of roses on a small city lot.

The first garden, a diagram of which is here reproduced, is that of P. L. Lines, president of the Seattle Rose Society. The diagram so fully tells the story that I need make only two quotations from Mr. Lines' letter. He writes: "I do not now advocate a fence for climbers or pillar roses around a small formal rose-garden, as it is inclined to prevent proper circulation of air, inducing mildew, etc." To meet this objection and yet make provision for climbers, I would suggest wooden posts 4 by 4 inches, with cross-arms of 1 by 2-inch lumber and 2 feet long, the ground ends of the posts to be thoroughly creosoted and imbedded in cement. These would take the place of the fence for pillar roses, with trellises for the climbers.

Mr. Lines very properly cautions, "Make your beds in such shape that you can add to them from time to time, or, at least, add to the number of roses originally planted." Any honest rose-lover knows his garden is never finished.

The second is my own small rose-garden, planned but not yet completed, at my home in Tacoma, Wash.

The lot is 55 by 65 feet, with a parking-strip on the sidewalk of 10 by 65 feet, making a total of 4,225 square feet. The bungalow, cement walks, and garage entrance cover about 1,500 square feet. The north and east line of the lot will each have a

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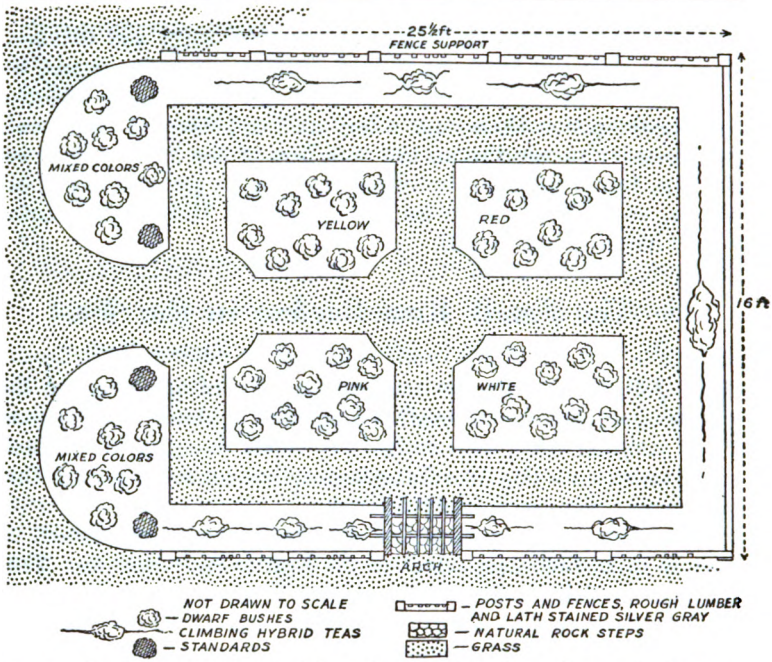

border bed of roses containing, in all, fifty-four plants, including about six pillars or fan-trained climbers. The northeast corner of the lot will have three beds of six roses each, for experimenting —the same roses in each bed, the fertilizing, pruning and spraying being different for the various beds. The parking-strip will have twenty roses, including four pillar roses.

Over 2,000 square feet will be left for lawn, shrubbery, perennials, and other flowers, which will be massed, in irregular formation, around the bungalow, thus leaving the lawn perfectly plain. Two ornamental shade trees, one on the southwest corner of the parking-strip and one on the southeast corner of the lot, will be the only ones planted now.

This plan gives me room for ninety-two roses, which can be increased or decreased in number, as I may desire. The lot is bordered on the south by a 20-foot alley and on the west by the city street, having nothing to the east to shade it, while there are dwellings to the north that will give some protection.

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The plan violates some tenets of landscape architecture in that the rose-beds are all rectangular, with no curves save the rounded ends, but with each bed lawn-bordered.

Planting, fertilizing, and cultivating would, of course, be the same as in a garden of any size. The varieties planted would depend on individual choice, limited by the climate. The number of pillar roses can be changed at will, having either more, or less, or none. Fan-shaped climbers could be substituted for some of the pillar rose-posts.

III—Planning the Small Rose-Garden

By PAUL A. KOHL, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.

WHEN building the home, a plan is always required, and it is also advisable to have some definite scheme to follow before planting a rose-garden. Everyone loves the rose and wants some plants, but not everyone can afford, or cares to have, a whole garden, especially a small home plot, devoted entirely to roses. Consequently the roses are sometimes placed haphazard with the other plants in the garden. Anyone working with roses soon realizes that they require more care and different treatment than the other plants, and on that account one soon wishes that the roses were together.

Referring to the four plans (shown on pages 52 and 53), some suggestions may be drawn from them as to the most suitable location for the beds. In drawing these plans, consideration has been given to the various types of grounds available for gardening purposes. Two of the plans presuppose the space to be too limited for a separate rose-garden, and a combination of roses and other plants is proposed. The other two show small gardens devoted entirely to the Queen of Flowers.

Plan No. 1 may be varied to suit the individual. It affords opportunity for using various classes of roses, including climbers, pillar roses, Rugosas, Hybrid Perpetuals, Polyanthas, and Hybrid Teas. The boundary fences may have climbers. Along the walk the semi-climbers may be used as pillars, or the posts may be joined with chains to form garlands of roses. The plan calls for two rose-arches and seats, but these are not essential.

Against the garage two climbers could be trained over the

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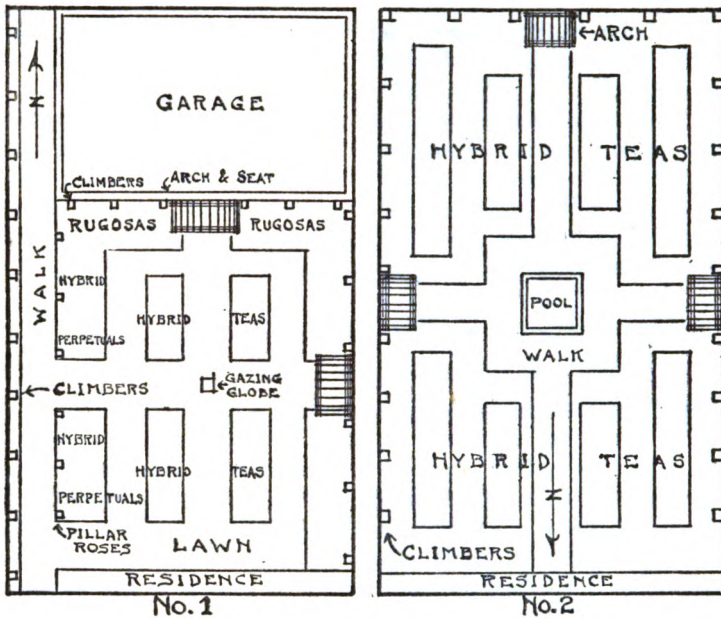

arch and a few tall Rugosas planted against the wall. The four outer beds could have groups of Hybrid Perpetuals, with Polyanthas or Hybrid Teas in the foreground. The four central beds could be devoted entirely to Hybrid Teas and Teas. If more lawn is wanted, especially if a little room is needed for the children, the four central beds can be omitted and the Hybrid Teas planted along the borders of the four outer beds. If the yard is small, it might be discovered that the residence casts too much shade. In such a case the beds of roses must be kept in the north end of the garden. A yard on the south side of a building is favorably situated for growing roses.

Plan No. 2 is designed for the person who would like to devote most of his space to Hybrid Teas for cut-flowers. The four beds may be used for these roses and the boundary fences covered with climbing roses.

Plan No. 3 supposes as much lawn as possible to be wanted. This leaves only border plantings along the fences. Climbers may be used against and hiding these fences, and in the foreground

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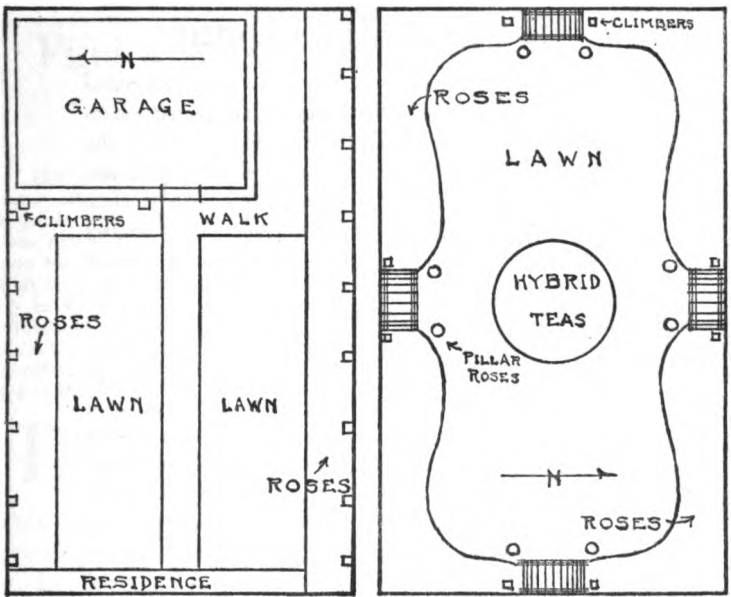

No. 3 SCALE 1/16 INCH = 1 FOOT No. 4

there can be Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, and Polyanthas.

The three previous plans were composed of rectangular beds. For a more informal treatment Plan No. 4 may be used. This garden would contain fewer climbers—only eight, if the four arches were used—and these could be trained as pillars. This leaves four large beds for roses, the taller ones being kept to the back and the smaller ones along the borders. In these four plans the following facts have been taken into consideration:

1. That the lots are typical city lots, the dwellings being so placed that only a small portion in front and a slightly larger portion in the rear is left for a garden. Frequently a good portion of the rear is given over to a garage.
2. That if garages are in the rear, the garage has a rear entrance, the machines not coming in on a side driveway.
3. That more roses than other plants are to be grown in the garden.
4. That in following these plans it is not necessary to plant the entire garden at once. These plans are merely a guide for future plantings.
5. That roses are kept in separate beds as much as possible, as they are better cared for if not mixed with other plants.
6. That the fences are of iron or wire netting, such fences being the best for climbers and also giving the bush roses sufficient air. Climbers will also succeed along board fences if these must be tolerated.

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The Ideal Rose-Garden

IN ROSE literature there is, to me, a certain essential lack. Great Nature is the background against which all of us should work and set our lives. I admire the wonderful horticultural roses, and marvel at the patience under which they have been produced and the skill that enters into the cultivation of them. I look for many more novelties, with combinations of qualities we do not yet foresee. I often wonder what will be the riches of the rose-lover of one hundred years from now.

And yet, if I were to make a rose-garden for myself, it would not be of the formal neat-as-a-pin kind. I would want a tract of upland sloping down to a marsh; and there I would colonize with a liberal hand the native roses of many countries, together with such old self-perpetuating garden races as would be at home in these associations. I would want other shrubs with them, such shrubs as grow naturally with these roses where they grow wild. The wild birds would love this garden, and children would run through it and feel at home.

I would not have you lessen attention in the American Rose Annual to the developed artificial roses, or reduce the space devoted to breeding; but why not set going a regular plan to illustrate and deftly describe a certain number of wild, untouched, and, perhaps, "unpromising" roses, and the places where they live, in every issue, until you shall eventually bring to our people the great joys of roses that are really at home?

L. H. Bailey

Dr. Bailey, America's most distinguished horticultural author, editor, and educator, makes this plea for the wildings among roses. Who will follow his lead?—EDITOR.

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Find a White Rose for a Thousand Dollars!

By JESSE A. CURREY, Portland, Oregon

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Here is a breath-taking announcement that ought to mean much, very much, to the gardens of all America. For the first time it is made worth while for a hybridizer to produce a good garden rose. What this means will be understood when one contrasts the $1,000 prize that is now responsibly offered with the $75 paid Dr. Van Fleet for the great climber that bears his name, or the $100 paid him for Silver Moon.

All honor is due to Mr. Currey for his creation of the opportunity and his acuteness in seizing it, and to the generous unknown who thus for the first time makes possible a decent reward for the great work of creating a valuable new garden rose. No better arrangement for handling the contest could have been made than to put it in charge of Capt. Thomas.

THE sum of $1,000 is available as a prize to the rose-producer, either professional or amateur, anywhere in the world, who will produce a good light-colored rose, preferably white or cream, which will prove satisfactory for outdoor growing in all parts of the United States.

In the above sentence I believe I have stated the basis of what promises to be a most interesting rose-contest, and of which this may be regarded as a preliminary announcement.

My friends insist that I am responsible for this notable proposition, and the Editor of the American Rose Annual has asked that I should thus give first to the members of the Society the details of the event so far as determined.

Last fall, upon a visit to New York, it was my good fortune to meet a well-known and wealthy citizen of the metropolis who is an intense lover of the rose. Our conversation had reviewed some of the newer roses, when he said, "I wish we had a good white rose, and I would like the honor of naming it."

Quickly there flashed into my mind the possibilities that might follow, as well as a strong desire to test the sincerity of my friend's desire. So I asked him, "What would you pay to name a new white rose?"

The instant reply was, "*A thousand dollars, if my name is not mentioned.*"

It took only a minute to briefly outline a plan for a contest, having in mind how such a prize might stimulate rose-breeding

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among amateurs. It was at once accepted, and then followed the selection of a satisfactory depository for the prize. Mr. Leonard Barron, editor of the *Garden Magazine and Home Builder*, of Garden City, N. Y., was selected, and later the prize was turned over to him. At the same time the name the rose is to bear was written out by the donor of the prize and sealed in another envelope; neither the donor, Mr. Barron, nor myself wanted any question about the name of the prize-winning rose, such as occurred in the Mme. Edouard Herriot—*Daily Mail* episode. Therefore, Mr. Barron is now the custodian of the prize and of the name of the rose.

The next step to settle was the selection of a technical director of the contest. This was easy, for only one man was thought of in that connection, he being Capt. George C. Thomas, Jr., of Philadelphia and Beverly Hills, Calif., whose rose-books are known throughout the world. A ready acceptance of this important post was received from Capt. Thomas, who at once undertook, with his usual care and ability, to outline a programme for this important rose event. The plans had not been completed by the time the persistent Editor of the Annual flashed his closing telegram to me, but enough points have been determined to permit serious contestants to get busy.

All growers anywhere, whether amateur or professional, American or foreign, are invited to compete, subject to the major conditions which follow.

The prize is offered for a satisfactory white or light-colored large-flowered fragrant "everblooming" rose, adjudged to be better than any existing sort, graceful in bud and open form, of such lasting qualities and produced on stems of such length and strength as to give the variety cut-flower possibilities.

The plant of this new white rose, of garden bush form, not a climber, must have garden adaptability over a wide range of climate, so that it does not winter-kill in the North, while possessing attractive disease-resisting foliage that will not fall in the long growing season of the South.

To determine climatic adaptability, tests of the new roses entered in the contest will be conducted in various parts of the country. Each contestant will be required to deliver three or four plants to each separate testing location. Three of the

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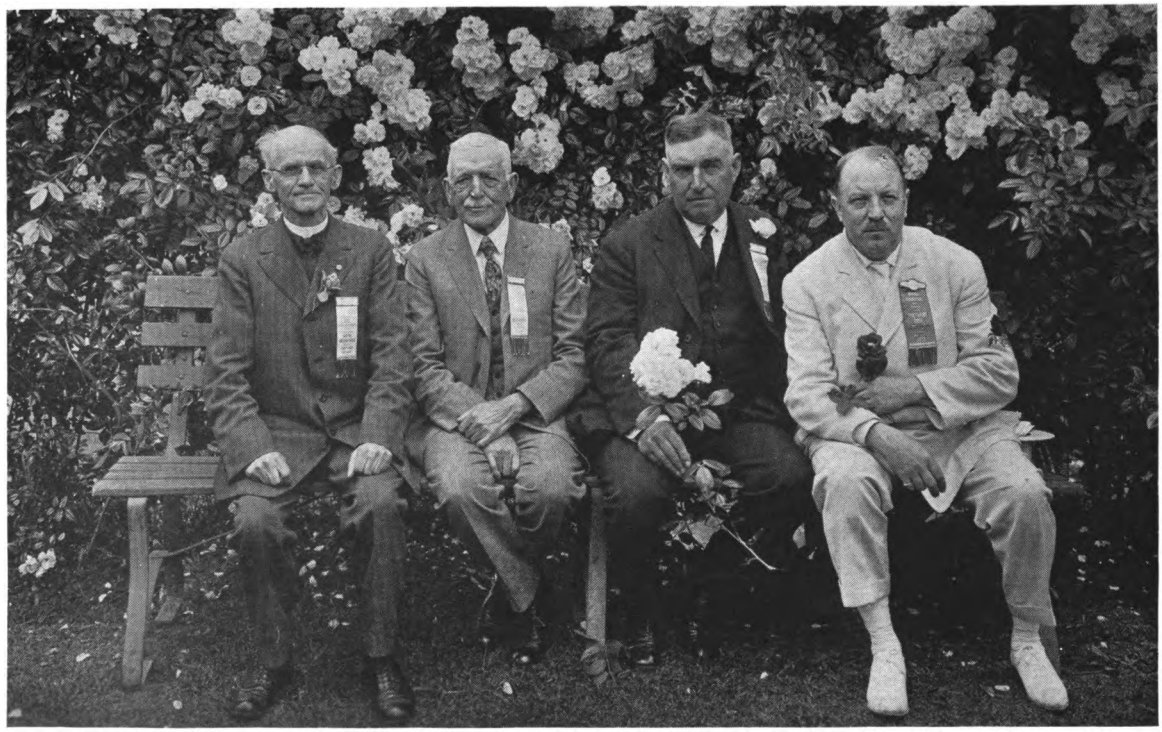

PLATE IV. Four noted rosarians and the new climbing rose, BONNIE PRINCE

From left to right: The Rev. S. S. Sulliger, D.D. (see page 49), E. Gurney Hill, Fred H. Howard (holding a cluster of Bonnie Prince), Jesse A. Currey. (See "Rose Notes," page 198.)

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PLATE V. The new hardy climbing rose, BONNIE PRINCE
(Tausendschön × unnamed seedling)

Originated by the late Thomas N. Cook, and registered by the American Rose Society in 1918. Received two awards at the International Rose Test-Garden, Portland, Ore.; given to the Portland Rose Society by Mr. Cook and now being distributed for its benefit. (See Rose Notes, "The Passing of Thomas Newton Cook," page 201.)

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testing-places have been selected: The International Rose Test-Garden at Portland, Ore.; "Breeze Hill," the garden of J. Horace McFarland at Harrisburg, Pa.; and a garden in California near Los Angeles. Efforts will be made to have the Lyndale Park rose-garden of the Minneapolis parks handle the test for the Middle North district, and the new Mills garden in Thornden Park at Syracuse, N. Y., conduct the test for the Eastern North. Capt. Thomas is now in correspondence to establish places in the Eastern South and the Interior South which can offer adequate facilities for testing.

All roses submitted will be scored under the "Portland system," such as used in the International Rose Test-Gardens of that city, and as originated about ten years ago by Dr. Robert Huey, Capt. Thomas, and the writer.

A most interesting and important phase of the contest is that it will provide the means to stimulate further rose-breeding. *The winning rose is to become the property of the American Rose Society*, and may be distributed by that organization, unless the producer prefers to distribute it himself, or sells it to a grower for distribution, in which case the Society will receive a certain royalty for each plant sold. All money thus received from the sale of this rose is to go into a special fund, to be used for encouraging the production of new roses.

The time when entries for the contest will close has not yet been fully determined, but the contestants will have ample time in which to hybridize, propagate, and test the new varieties. The actual handling of the plants in the various testing locations will require them to show their outdoor garden endurance over two full winters.

Full details, entry blanks, directions for submitting plants, how and where they shall be sent, will be ready after March 1 for distribution to those who contemplate submitting roses for the tests. These can be secured from Capt. George C. Thomas, Jr., 1014 Crescent Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.; Leonard Barron, *Garden Magazine and Home Builder*, Garden City, L. I., N. Y.; Robert Pyle, Secretary of the American Rose Society, West Grove, Pa.; A. T. De La Mare, *Florists' Exchange*, 438 West 37th Street, New York City; and Jesse A. Currey, 463 Kerby Street, Portland, Ore.

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The Rose

Roses will bloom again soon, and the growers thereof will find it no hardship to rise early and labor late over their beloved bushes, nor any expense too great to bring these blooms to perfection. Ask the rose-grower why this is so and he will reply something like this: "Other flowers seem to have limits beyond which their culture cannot be pushed, but the rose is the flower of infinite possibilities. No matter how perfect one bloom may seem, we can safely say that a still more perfect bloom may be achieved. There seems to be no limit to the culture of this wonderful flower."

The rose-lover who realizes the truth of this general statement has stumbled upon the infinite among the flowers. The master culturist is pressing toward the same revelation of the beauty and harmony in the life of man. The rose is a symbol of life.

Walt Whitman used to say that he found letters from God dropped everywhere along the street, and if some were passed by ignorantly or unconsciously, others would promptly come. The rose, in its message of infinite perfection, beauty, and growth is such a letter.

—From the San Francisco *Journal*.

TRANSMITTED BY ANGELO HEWETSON, ALAMEDA, CALIF.

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Who Will Carry On?

By J. H. NICOLAS, West Grove, Pa.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In previous Annuals emphasis has been put upon the need of better garden roses. Mr. Nicolas, in restating the problem, fortifies it with suggestion and quotation.

THE freakish winter of 1923–24, that even killed "hardy" climbers where they had previously flourished, followed by a cool and rainy spring that made 1924 famous for its wonderful rose season, preceded a bad epidemic of black-spot and mildew. These conditions brought to mind more acutely than ever the need for a new race of roses that would not require the care, coddling, and pruning of the present types, yet possessing enough intrinsic beauty and variety to become popular with the masses—a race that would be disease-proof, fairly insect-resistant, would thrive in any soil, and be truly hardy anywhere. The idea is not new; it is the "dooryard rose" dreamed of by the late Dr. Van Fleet.

A rose fan from Ireland writes, "It opens up, or I should say awakens, another interest in rose-growing which is a pleasant change from the latter-day craze in this country for the formal type of Hybrid Tea rose-growing in small beds." An American connoisseur says, "I am the more impressed every day with the desirability of developing other forms of roses."

In France, Leon Chenault and the Vilmorins are championing the cause of the species hybrids.

In Germany, Peter Lambert, the veteran hybridizer to whom the world is indebted for Frau Karl Druschki and other good varieties, has been turning his attention to species hybridizing, with good results. Another German veteran, Türke, comes out with a new Rugosa hybrid (Türke's Rugosa Seedling).

Farther east, in Czecho-Slovakia, a new man, Faist, sends out a Rugosa hybrid rose with distinctive Rugosa foliage and hardiness. In Austria, Berger announces a Moss-Rugosa.

In Canada, Saunders crossed *R. rugosa alba* with Persian Yellow, producing the yellow Rugosa, Agnes.*

*Crossing *R. rugosa* with *R. fœtida* was first attempted by Cochet-Cochet in 1899, resulting in Heterophylla, a small yellow rose of the cluster type and the forerunner of the Polyantha-Rugosa form, now typified in F. J. Grootendorst.

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I believe that we are also due for a renaissance of the old hardy types, such as the Hybrid Perpetuals, Mosses, Damask roses, etc., through the sub-dominant infusion into them of our best Hybrid Teas. From different rose centers, including Australia, and even from southern France and Spain, where the climate does not force the need, we hear of a revival of these types, and consequently, Druschki blooms forth with a bevy of progenies, some of them heralded as true yellow Hybrid Perpetuals, but really suggesting a new class. I mention the above only to show that local climatic conditions are not the only factors, and that the trend toward hardy, robust, "fool-proof" roses is becoming general.

From England, Rev. J. H. Pemberton writes (in the National Rose Society's Annual for 1923):

Now, in regard to the adaptability of the rose, we grow roses for pillars, for cutting, for massing in beds, for autumn flowering, for greenhouse culture, and some for specimen blooms. But there is another purpose for which the rose can be grown, a purpose which has hardly been recognized as yet by the general rose-loving public, and that is as a shrub, and, what is more, a shrub that will bloom well into November—a perpetual-flowering shrub. It is quite true we had varieties that grew into shrubs long ago, such as the Scotch and Persian Briers, together with several species, such as *Rosa alpina*, *R. altaica*, and the later-flowering *R. lucida* [*R. virginiana* in America.—ED.], but with the exception of the last named, they soon shed their foliage, and so could not supersede the privet. But, with the advance in hybridizing, there is a gradual increase of perpetual-flowering shrub roses, and *doubtless the time is coming when a distinct class, termed Shrub Roses, will obtain official recognition.* Like ordinary shrubs, the Shrub Rose will be useful, not only when planted singly, but also will serve for the formation of a screen or for low hedges. The laurel, the privet, and the yew will have to go, and their place be filled with Shrub Roses.

In our own United States, Prof. N. E. Hansen, of the South Dakota State College, has for several years worked with species, mainly Rugosa, and has greatly improved the type.

No, the idea is not new. Twenty-one years ago, E. G. Hill, while himself engaged in searching for forcing roses only, spoke thus before the Society of American Florists. Said he:

We need roses that will bloom in our grounds and gardens during the summer and autumn. Climatic conditions vary so greatly in our country that it would seem necessary that several types should be brought out, adapted to the varied conditions and requirements of the different sections. . . . That we need a new type of rose for the section north of Virginia and Tennessee calls for no argument whatever. One of the first requirements of the type is a vigor of constitution that will withstand the ravages of the black-spot fungus which is the first cause of failure in the northern section of our country. A few varieties succeed, but only a very few thrive and bloom as they should. The second requirement

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is a resistant texture of bloom, stronger than that possessed by most of the Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, and Teas.

It is well settled in my mind that the two qualities mentioned above are absolutely necessary to the new type we are seeking, if it is to be of sterling value, and with these two must be united the third quality—a hardiness which will take it uninjured through our rigorous winters.

How shall we proceed in order to secure a disease-resisting rose, with such substantial texture of petals in its flowers as shall withstand the fierce onslaught of the sun in our hot, dry climate, and possessing a degree of hardiness that will insure life through our severe winters? This is the problem before us.

There are a number of distinct species of roses that should, and no doubt will, be tried for this particular line of hybridizing. First, I would name *Rosa rugosa;* whilst this species might not give us texture of bloom, there could be no doubt but that its offspring would have disease-resisting foliage and a probability of hardiness sufficient to withstand our winters. This should be tried persistently, using pollen from our best Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals and Teas, with the Rugosa as the seed-bearing plant; and whilst it would probably require a long line of crossing and crossing back, I have little doubt but that from this source can finally be secured the coveted type which would supply our northern gardens with an ideal rose. Some start has been made.

This was in 1904, and since then such explorers as Frank N. Meyer, "Chinese" Wilson, and others have brought us many hardy species as useful as Rugosa. Ten years later, Mr. Hill said again in his speech of presentation of the Hubbard Memorial Medal to M. H. Walsh, in 1914, for his rose Excelsa:

I hope some day that this medal will go to some man who will take up our native species, and from some of our best and hardiest Hybrid Teas produce roses which shall be free from what we call black-spot and which will flourish in our American gardens. I believe that can be accomplished, that some day it will be done, and I would like to see our Society take this matter into careful and serious consideration. Climatic conditions to a great extent are against the beautiful roses that grow and thrive so finely in England, France, and Ireland. We have to get some new material in our roses; they must have different blood in them, I thoroughly believe.

After another period of ten years, I asked Mr. Hill whether he had any reason to modify the above statements, and on October 27 last he wrote:

After reading the bulletin of 1914, I have no new thoughts to add except to suggest that Radiance and Red Radiance be extensively used, both as mother and for pollen purposes, together with other extra-strong Hybrid Tea varieties like Lady Ashtown, La Tosca, Mme. Caroline Testout, and others. Use them for breeding purposes, supplying pollen from Rugosa and other hardy species and types.

The mechanical process of hybridizing has been competently described on page 29 of the 1924 Annual, and I will touch only upon the scientific side of it.

The novice hybridizer must bear in mind that the first cross

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seldom does bring appreciable results, and subsequent operations may be necessary, especially if one of the parents is a wild species, which, being stronger than pedigreed roses, usually produces single blooms in the first generation. These operations may be carried on through self-breeding, or inter-breeding, or both. Self-breeding is simply planting the seeds borne by the first-generation hybrid without further hand-pollination.

As an initiation to the secrets of inter-breeding, I quote from Dickson's "Essay on Hybridization" (American Rose Society Bulletin, 1908):

> One never knows what the fertilization of any two varieties will produce, or, more correctly, how many different varieties may result. One seed-pod containing four seeds may, and has to my knowledge, produced four seedlings absolutely distinct in every conceivable respect. Many a time I have seen produced from the seeds sown from one hip, half a dozen seedlings absolutely distinct in color and form, some as single as the ordinary Dog Rose, and some so full in substance that it was impossible to get them to open, even under glass. . . . The system we ultimately adopted was hybridization in the first instance between two varieties, then inbreeding from their offspring upon the following lines: We took a seedling of our own, which gave some evidence of possessing at least some of the qualities aimed at, and, in the first instance, this seedling was crossed with the male parent; secondly, the seedling crossed with the female parent; thirdly, the male parent crossed with the seedling; fourthly, the female parent crossed with the seedling. As soon as we were able to form an opinion on the results of this inter-breeding, we again made a selection of those most closely approaching our ideal, then again inbreeding, but with this difference, that we made use of only a limited number of parents, but in almost every instance making a double cross. For example, if we made a seedling with, say, Marie Van Houtte as the male parent, then during that season we reversed the cross, making Marie Van Houtte the seed-bearing parent and the seedling the male parent.

Promiscuous, haphazard hybridizing seldom does bring satisfactory results. Parents should be carefully selected, rigorously rejecting the varieties with inherent defects, such as propensity to disease, poor growth or bad growth habit, balling or blueing, lack of perfume, lack of hardiness, or other objectionable traits that may be transmitted to the progeny, although these traits may sometimes disappear.

In 1907, Mr. Hill wrote for the Society's Bulletin:

> I should say by all means have an *ideal* in mind when attempting the production of a new variety of rose through the medium of cross-fertilization. . . . To eradicate faults in the parent is impossible; to produce a seedling that shall retain the good points of the parent with the weakness eliminated is well worth working for. This, then, forms an ideal; definiteness of purpose in any line of activity is essential to results. . . . Let us use any means to impress upon the minds of those just taking up this work that constitution is the foundation upon

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which all effort must proceed. . . . It is to be hoped that many rose-lovers will enter this sadly neglected field, the production of better hardy roses.

This article would not be complete without a few words about the seed. In the first place, the hips, to be ripe, should not be picked until they have turned, some orange, some scarlet, or crimson, some darker, and begin to wrinkle, but should not be left on the plant to dry up. Then the seed should be planted at once, as I think, and many authorities agree with me, that many people make the mistake of keeping the seed out of the ground too long. If allowed to get very dry, the shell hardens and the germination will be much slower. [See below.—Ed.]

What was a prediction in 1904 has come to be a necessity if America is to blossom with roses as the European countries. It is a necessity possible of realization if both amateurs and rose-growers take it up. We have now good material to work on, and it should not be long before our American gardens will be beautiful with everblooming climbing and bush roses, hardy anywhere from the bleak prairies of the North to the sun-parched Rio Grande border.

Who will carry on?

Quick Germination of Rose Seeds

By ALLEN C. FRASER, Ithaca, N. Y.
Assistant Professor, Department of Plant Breeding

Editor's Note.—Fervently desiring to publish anything that would tend to the origination in America of better roses suited to America, we have set forth the last word in hybridization practice several times. In the 1924 Annual, Mr. Martin Bilon gave intimate details, and Prof. Fraser discussed inter-breeding. (See pages 29 to 36, 1924 Annual.) One of the deterrents to us hurry-up Americans has been the slow germination of rose seeds—Dr. Van Fleet did not consider it completed, in some cases, for five years! He suspected delayed maturity, or what Dr. Crocker calls the "after-ripening" required before germination could occur.

In a footnote on page 36 of the 1924 Annual, reference was made to certain discoveries as to the relation of temperature to germination, made at the Boyer-Thompson Institute for Plant Research by Dr. William Thompson, its director. Prof. Fraser has kindly furnished us with the details as obtained in a conference with Dr. Crocker. In "Rose Notes" Mr. Frank Flett tells of an easy way to maintain the critical temperature—in a well!

DORMANCY in rose seeds is due to the dormant condition of embryo which is mature and fully formed. Germination is not hindered in any way by the character of the seed-coat, and the removal of the seed-coat does not facilitate

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germination. The embryo seems to require an "after-ripening" before it will germinate. This occurs most rapidly at about 40° Fahr., and rose seeds require from 60 to 140 days at 41° Fahr. for the completion of this process.

Seeds germinating soon after harvesting, i.e., having the shortest period of after-ripening, produce seedlings which are less vigorous and more subject to disease than do those which germinate later. Seeds stratified outdoors in winter are not exposed to low temperatures for a period long enough to complete after-ripening in one year; therefore they require several winters in many cases.

During the process of after-ripening and germination, these seeds show increase in sugars and amino-acids, phosphalipin, catalase activities, and generally in acidity. Dr. Crocker induces after-ripening by putting seeds in small, covered tin boxes, with sufficient damp sand to keep them moist, and stores these in a germinator at 41° Fahr., examining them from time to time and potting up those seeds which have started to germinate. He reports practically complete germination of seeds from Rugosa Hybrids within a period of 160 days.

Acid treatment or abrasion of the seed-coat does not quicken germination, since the trouble lies in the embryo and not in the hardness of the seed-coat. Notching and soaking of the seeds is not beneficial, for the same reason. Dr. Crocker doubts whether seeds will germinate any better if harvested when slightly immature, and is inclined to think resultant seedlings will be less vigorous. He prefers seeds from well-matured hips. He says that seeds may be threshed out and kept in a dry condition for some time before they are germinated, without hindering germination in any way.

In personal correspondence, Dr. Crocker says: "While 41° Fahr. is best for after-ripening, it occurs, but much more slowly, at higher and lower temperatures. It is very slow at 32° and rather slow at 50° Fahr. At much higher temperatures than 50° Fahr. seeds are likely to go back into the dormant condition, even when they are practically fully after-ripened."

One of the modern small house-units of refrigeration, such as "Frigidaire" or the "Kelvinator," could easily be adapted to hold the desired temperature.

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Rooting Budded Rose-Cuttings

By MARTIN BILON, Glenndale, Md.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In the 1924 Annual, Mr. Bilon, who is carrying on at the Bell Experiment Station of Department of Agriculture the breeding work there instituted by the late Dr. Van Fleet, gave us precise and illustrated details for rose hybridization. His service to the American Rose Society is now extended in the subjoined development of a convenient propagating method.

THE idea of budding a suitable cane or branch of a selected stock, of making it into cuttings each containing one inserted bud, and then rooting them, is not new, but has not been extensively practiced, because in many trials the inserted buds have failed to grow, due to the excessive growth of the natural buds of the stock. If, to avoid this, the stock were completely disbudded, the cutting often failed to root and the inserted bud was lost with it. Experiments with a slightly modified method during the summers of 1923 and 1924 have been sufficiently successful to warrant a tentative report.

In July, 1923, 400 buds of hybrid Rugosa varieties were inserted on canes of the strong-growing "Polyantha Multiflora" stock. About the same time, 100 buds of several varieties of Hybrid Teas were also inserted. From these, treated as will be described hereafter, there were growing in the nursery 300 plants of marketable size in November, 1924.

In July, 1924, the experiment was repeated, using 450 buds of Rugosa hybrids and 136 buds of Hybrid Tea varieties. The results were as follows:

	Rugosa Hybrids	Hybrid Teas
Good potted plants with satisfactory root systems	312	95
Inserted buds dead. Stock alive	86	25
Cuttings dead	52	16

The mortality of the buds of Rugosa hybrids was attributed largely to the use of bud wood which was rather too young for ideal results, a necessity arising from the desire to increase certain varieties as rapidly as possible. The Hybrid Teas, in many cases, were slender-growing varieties with wood which provided very small buds, difficult to handle.

The stock plants were old, established bushes of the stock

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commonly known as Polyantha Multiflora, or Japanese Multiflora, bearing many strong canes of the current year's growth. The actual process of budding is as usual, but the buds are inserted, beginning a few buds or internodes from the base of the cane, *after every fourth internode*, upward as far as the cane is suitable for cuttings. This will provide cuttings three internodes long when the canes are divided into cutting lengths.

But three to five days are allowed for the setting of the buds. After this the cuttings must be made promptly.

The long budded canes are cut from the plants and then divided into cuttings in such a way that there are two of the natural or stock buds *above* and two *below* the inserted bud. (It is not necessary to reject any cuttings from which all the stock leaves have fallen, as they root as successfully as any others.) All the natural buds of the stock are then carefully removed *below* the inserted buds, but those *above* it are left, as shown in Figure 1. The cuttings are then ready for the frame.

They are propagated in frames in the open (never in a greenhouse), using sun heat, lath shade, and frequent daily syringings as for other cuttings in summer. In the experiments cited, the ordinary sandy soil of the region was the rooting medium, spaded deeply and well pulverized. If propagating sand is used, a 3-inch layer over a well-spaded, well-drained soil-base would probably be sufficient. The bed should be level and well firmed before the cuttings are inserted. When the cuttings are put in, it is best to leave an inch more between the rows than usual to avoid injury to the recently set buds in the cuttings.

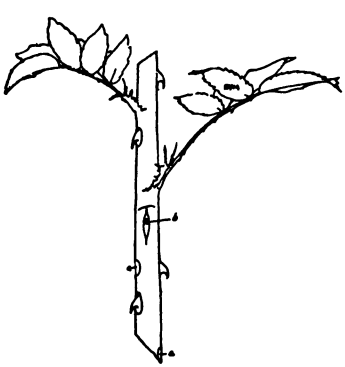

Fig. 1. Stock buds removed, *a;* inserted bud, *b*

If stock of Multiflora type has been employed, all the leaves will fall within ten days. From the fifteenth day on, new leaves from the stock will commence to appear, so that some extra care should be given in shading and watering to prevent burning the tender growth. Cuttings of *Rosa odorata* and its relatives will not drop their leaves, and are better

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handled in a separate frame. At the end of thirty days reduce the shading by degrees, and harden the plants gradually by admitting air. After another week the sash can be removed and only the lath shade left. This can be removed later as the weather permits. For cuttings made late in August the sash should be left on until potting time to promote root development.

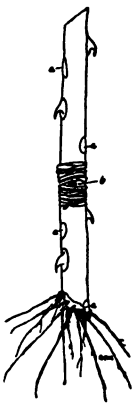

Fig. 2. Stock buds removed from rooted cutting, *a*; dormant inserted bud, *b*

The cuttings are left in this frame, watering only as needed, until there have been several light frosts—about the middle of November in this vicinity. Then they are dug as dormant stock, and every bud *of the stock* is carefully removed, both above and below the inserted bud, leaving the cuttings as they appear in Figure 2. They are then potted in 3 to 4-inch pots, thoroughly watered, and the pots lined up in deep frames for the winter. In coldest weather these should be covered with sash and further protected by mats as needed, especially if the stock is *R. odorata*. After they are placed in pots there is no further watering until the middle of March. By that time the inserted buds will start into growth, and care must be given to encourage vigorous growth. Every adventitious growth from the stock must be removed.

Aside from potting the young plants there is little additional work in this method over the usual budding routine. There are some advantages over the usual practice of budding small stock in the field, especially in the ease of the budding operation, since the operator can sit comfortably at his work. The economy of space for the preliminary stock propagation is also considerable. Instead of growing hundreds of small individual plants, the grower needs to maintain only a row of old plants to provide the cutting wood. Twenty old bushes of Polyantha Multiflora,* kept chiefly for the production of seed, in addition gave canes sufficient for 600 budded cuttings during July and in August yielded wood for about 400 more.

*It has been ascertained that good plants of the Polyantha Multiflora understock, suitable either for ordinary budding or to grow for the canes required in Mr. Bilon's method, can be had at 10 cents each, not including transportation, from Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J., and from the Conard-Pyle Co., West Grove, Pa.—EDITOR.

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What Do Roses Cost?

IN the spring of 1915 I planted three each of forty-two varieties of roses. In getting them ready for their winter nap this fall, I find twenty-eight varieties still in good condition after their tenth season of bloom. This seems to me a good record for this section, where it was said they could not be grown. The fourteen absent sorts were discarded for various reasons; in some cases one plant had died and I could not obtain one of the same variety to replace it, wherefore I discarded the remaining two and substituted three plants of one of the newer kinds.

I amused myself the other day, when housed by a cold snap, in figuring out a little problem in connection with the twenty-eight 1915 Hybrid Teas. As I could not put my hand on the record of all bloom given in 1916, I made a calculation on twenty-seven varieties of three each, or eighty-one plants. The number of blooms in 1916 was 2,466; for the ten years they have bloomed that would mean 24,660. Figuring the eighty-one roses to have cost $1 each, we have an original outlay of $81, or about three-tenths of a cent for each flower!

Add the health and pleasure promoted by reason of their care, and you will find the bloom an asset far beyond their original cost. When I consider the fact that these plants give promise of a continuity of bloom through future years, I stand up and exclaim, "God bless them!"

W. C. Egan

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. Egan, whose Egandale garden at Highland Park, Ills., is the point of pilgrimage for every garden-lover fortunate enough to have his friendship, is a genial philosopher who will celebrate his eighty-fourth birthday on April 1, 1925. Despite a climate inhospitable to roses, he gets results from them because he loves them. Now he proves that they are a good investment.

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"Heart of Gold" in 1926

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ON PAGE 18 of the 1924 Annual, brief announcement was made concerning the introduction of the second of the Van Fleet dooryard roses, the first of which, Mary Wallace, has scored such an immediate success. This second rose, selected as such by the officials of the Bureau of Plant Industry in the Department of Agriculture, has been christened by them "Heart of Gold," referring to the first-day color of its stamens, showing, as they do, prominently in the center of a large and beautiful "blackish crimson" single flower in which a band of clear white separates the crimson from the gold.

This rose was described by Dr. Van Fleet as W. M. 5 in the Annuals for 1919 and 1920, and has been shown in the Annual twice previously, first in the 1923 issue and again as Plate III in the 1924 issue, the illustration being of open flowers and buds and indicating the charmingly informal style of the flower. For the further information of the members of the American Rose Society, Plate VI is now shown, facing page 72, representing a section of the Heart of Gold plant which has been a notable adornment of the Editor's "Breeze Hill" garden, where it took its place in November, 1918.

Heart of Gold first puts into rose circulation absolutely new blood through the rare red Chinese *Rosa Moyesi* (see frontispiece) as its pollen parent. The resulting plant, with the vigor of its Wichuraiana parent, and carrying foliage of enduring character good-looking throughout the season, is strong in growth and can be treated as a bush or a pillar rose, or as a low climber. The plant in the Editor's garden has been with little effort kept in the fan shape made necessary by its location, and in June it is a wonderful sight, covered as it is for many days with its strikingly distinct and handsome single flowers. These are produced day after day, and they fade as they age to an agreeable lighter shade, and fall cleanly, so that for several weeks the plant is an object of the utmost attractiveness. Allowed to scramble on itself, as has been done at the Bell Experiment

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Station, it forms a bush of much the same type as Mary Wallace. It is believed to be quite as hardy and dependable as that utterly different rose. Its foliage has not shown liability to either mildew or black-spot. Dr. Van Fleet thought well of it, for in the 1919 Annual he wrote: "The plant appears exceptionally healthy and hardy.

On page 116 of the 1924 Annual, announcement was made of the hope that this second Van Fleet rose would be in distribution in the spring of 1925. It has not been possible so to arrange, but definite announcement is now made that sufficient propagating stock of this rose is in hand to assure distribution in the spring of 1926.

In line with the contract proposed by the Bureau of Plant Industry, the stock of this rose has been divided under equitable terms between rose-growing members of the American Rose Society who sign the contract dictated by the Federal authorities to the effect that it must be sold at a uniform price and with only the description given it by the Bureau of Plant Industry.

The purchasers who have arranged for stock and can therefore be considered as expecting to have this rose on sale in the spring of 1926 are reported by the Secretary of the American Rose Society, on January 22, 1925, as follows:

American Rose and Plant Company, Springfield, Ohio.
Arlington Nurseries, 110 Fulton Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J.
Breck-Robinson Nursery Company, Lexington, Mass.
E. W. Breed, Clinton, Mass.
Bristol Nurseries, Bristol, Conn.
The Conard-Pyle Company, West Grove, Pa.
J. Dirkse, Box 82, Eatontown, N. J.
East Lawn Nursery, Sacramento, Calif.
George L. Ehrle, Richfield, N. J.
Fraser Nursery Company, Huntsville, Ala.
Howard Rose Company, Hemet, Calif.
Jackson & Perkins Company, Newark, N. Y.
Henry F. Michell Co., 518 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
New Brunswick Nurseries, New Brunswick, N. J.
North Star Nursery Company, Pardeeville, Wis.
A. N. Pierson, Inc., Cromwell, Conn.
The Rose Farm, Inc., Purchase, N. Y.
Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, Ohio.
J. H. Skinner & Company, Topeka, Kans.
Somerset Rose Nursery, New Brunswick, N. J.
The Urbana Floral Company, Urbana, Ohio.
Vaughan's Seed Store, 10 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

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Heresy in Rose-Growing

By G. A. STEVENS, Harrisburg, Pa.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—It is not necessary to wholly agree with Mr. Stevens' iconoclasm to enjoy and to profit by it. To challenge from the common sense basis; to test by practice; to hold fast to that which experience proves—that is the common sense in rose-growing which is worth stimulating.

LIKE all good heretics, I believe that progress begins in heresy, and that every advance is an assault upon dogma. In rose matters, until quite recently, we have been governed by dogma—the dogma of an inherited tradition, and the teachings of the high priests of the rose in England. With the one exception of Ellwanger's "The Rose," our American rose literature, until the past decade, was baptized at English fonts and its teachings but paraphrased the precepts of the British masters. Recent works, while retaining much of the old, have added a great deal from American experience, and, in consequence, many things once thought indispensable are now going into the discard.

As a heretic, I do not deny all of the ancient credo. There is much to which I do subscribe, but many things are so incompatible with experience that I question their validity. Let me set forth at once wherein I am orthodox:

I believe in the superiority of two-year budded plants. Many years of trial, as an inexperienced boy, and later as a more sophisticated grower of roses, have brought me to the conclusion that, for practical purposes, the one-year or the two-year own-root greenhouse-grown plants are just about worthless. Yet there are qualifications, even to this. In the warm, moist South, where there is no danger from freezing, there is, undoubtedly, a field for the own-root potted plants, or rooted cuttings, as they so often are; and farther north, if by chance or by careful coddling one can save an own-root plant through several winters until it is grown to full strength and has recovered the vitality lost through its greenhouse heritage, it is usually a good plant and a permanent plant. I have nothing against own-root plants because they are own-roots.

I believe in cow-manure, with reservations and amplifications

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hereinafter to be set forth. *I believe in good drainage and thorough cultivation*, without any qualification whatever; *I believe in spraying or dusting*, but further than this I will not say.

Deep preparation of the soil is the bugbear, whatever that is, of amateur rosarians; it is a clog and a nuisance, a hindrance and an expense. It is also unnecessary. In "The Rose in America" Mr. McFarland has assailed this doctrine, and I hereby aid and abet him. I plant roses now, as I did in the beginning when I knew nothing about rose-culture. I plant them with no more preparation than I give an onion-bed, or a row of potatoes, manured reasonably, spaded, and raked level. I have passed through that period, when, after absorbing the wisdom of the authorities, I dug beds 3 feet deep, put in rocks for drainage, a layer of sods, manure, fat soil, more manure, and the finest obtainable loam, working and forking, stirring and mixing, until it was rich as plum pudding. Did the roses do any better in that? They did not! Last spring when I moved the roses from one such bed where they had been seven years, there was not one with roots longer than 12 inches—and why should there be? Those roots had no need to forage wide for sustenance, it was right at hand. In the ordinary garden soil, I have frequently traced roots 3 feet each way from the plant.

But is there any advantage in such extended root-growth? I think there is. The energy put forth, the effort thus forced upon the roots cannot but be reflected in a healthier, more upstanding, "fighting" top. Where there is no energy and no effort below the surface, be sure there will be none above. Therefore, I now say in my heresy: Do not make your beds too rich. Roses like the feel of cold, hard clay between their toes. They want something firm to cling to and to work into.

This is contrary to all the authorities, you say? Even so, you are reading an heretical tract. Do not think I stop there, for indeed I do not. Roses do want good food, and lots of it, and my roses get it—not as buried manure to loosen up and make the soil spongy, but in solution, as a liquid; and I give it to them neat and often, not weak and often as the books say. The color of weak tea? Piffle! I give it to them strong and rank. They like it; they bloom and thrive upon it.

In order to save time, for my rose-growing has been done

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PLATE VI. The second Van Fleet "Dooryard Rose," HEART OF GOLD, as blooming in 1924 at "Breeze Hill," the Editor's garden. The rose is "blackish crimson," surrounding a white center and the golden stamens that provide the name.

(To be introduced in 1926; see page 69.)

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PLATE VII. The hardy Hybrid Wichuraiana Climber, DR. HUEY, as blooming in 1924 at "Breeze Hill," the Editor's garden. (See page 119.)

(Originated in 1914 by Capt. George C. Thomas, Jr.; registered 1920. Flowers dark scarlet, never blueing.)

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under the necessity of taking every short-cut, this liquid is made as it is used, by placing a shovelful of fresh cow-manure in a bucket. The hose is let run gently into it, and as the bucket fills, it is dipped out and fed to the roses in a little hollow scooped in the soil around them. As the liquid loses color, the manure is replenished. Each rose gets a good half-gallon every fortnight from mid-May until the first of August. At that time, feeding is discontinued to permit the roses to harden up for fall. The blooming goes on, from the stored richness.

But strong, green manure is hard to get, even impossible? Well, no matter. Soak a bag of dried sheep manure the size of your head in a three-gallon pail of water. Prod it, punch it, and squeeze it until the water is brown. Use that instead.

This feeding produces two secondary results, neither of them harmful. Around the collar of the plant comes a mass of fibrous roots, thick and searching, which use up the richness afforded them. These roots supplement the foragers below which anchor the rose so firmly to the earth. They are a special set of mouths for the plant.

The second result is a rather serious souring of the soil; and here is more heresy. I believe roses like sour soil. At least, they like it better than they like a limy soil, either because they resent alkalinity or are harmed by the action of lime in loosening up the soil. I am almost convinced, also, that lime in the rose-bed is one cause of "blueing" in roses.

It has been established, I believe, that the red and blue color of flowers is determined by the relative acidity or alkalinity of the cell-sap.* The agent which produces the color is the same in both cases, but in an alkaline sap it is blue and in an acid sap, red, the action apparently being similar to that with litmus paper. Should the sap be nearly neutral, the flowers may be red or blue, or both, or the mixtures known as purple and magenta.

A chemist friend of mine made some sort of a complicated test for me at one time, and he told me that a red rose was somewhat acid in solution; he gave me actual figures to prove it, based on titration with caustic soda, but I have a poor memory for decimals or percentages. Further, I believe it

*The article printed on page 93 goes further in the chemical basis of color in roses. —EDITOR.

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would be extremely difficult to influence the character of a plant's cell-sap by feeding it acids or alkalies; but I do know that I can materially increase the "blueness" of Veilchenblau by dosing it plentifully with lime in the spring; and that red roses placed in weak alkaline solutions, even in salt water, turn purple with great speed. Therefore, I do not object to that soil acidity which we call "sourness."

I do not believe in full sunlight for roses, for I think they would thrive in a ginseng shed! No rose can hold itself undaunted through our blazing summer light and heat—in most of the rose-growing sections of the United States—in completest contrast to the humid air and softer sun of the British Isles, from whence we have taken our rose dogmas. I wish I could arrange a garden where the midsummer sun would only shine from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M., and after 6 P.M. This morning sun is an abominable nuisance. The opening buds are driven wide; the delicate yellow tints are bleached to white; dark reds are scorched to brown or burnt black. The afternoon sun is white and deadly. The big-petaled roses grow limp and droop; the soil bakes hard and roasts their roots; and the leaves go dry and thirsty. Even at the expense of tree-roots, shade is well worth while; but it is better, naturally, to avoid the competition, and yet get the shade.

Still, there is too much fuss made about the damage likely to be done by tree-roots. Let no one be dismayed because he must plant roses near a tree. If you do not bury two tons of manure in your rose-bed, there will be no inducement for the tree-roots to come there for it. Last summer, I grew a fine lot of Harry Kirks directly under a low-branched plum tree, so low that I had to stoop to get under; and one of my best beds is in the full feeding-ground of a Carolina poplar.

Either spraying or dusting is obligatory. I dislike spraying less. It is easier, less wasteful of materials, and it does not have to be done in the morning when the dew is on. I have no doubt that Bordeaux Mixture will help the plants materially to resist black-spot, that lead-arsenate incorporated with the Bordeaux will destroy foliage-eating pests. I believe that no spraying will prevent mildew if conditions are right for it to appear, but that sulphur or sodium-bicarbonate will rid your plants of it

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when it is ready to go; that aphis can be controlled by nicotine solutions, but that the rose-bug, or chafer, will yield to nothing.

I do not believe in mulching except as involved in the layer of soil that needs to be kept loose and dusty by constant stirring and scratching with the hoe and rake. Mulches are generally unsavory and unsightly, or expensive. In all cases, they are a nuisance. I prefer planting roses closer together (15 inches or even less) so that they mingle their branches and shade their own bottoms. A rose-bed should be a bed of roses, not an expanse of straw, grass clippings, or even brussels carpet, dotted with roses; it should be covered with rose bushes.

I do not believe in close pruning. It is a waste, and a detriment to the plant. If the top is severely reduced, there may be nourishment enough available in the roots, before they die, to produce one or two very splendid flowers, but there is no strength left to repeat the performance. We do not grow roses for the show box in America. We grow them to illumine and perfume our gardens, to fill our vases. Unless frozen back, no rose should be denuded of more than half its branches in the spring. This is a very general statement. The pruning needs of the different classes are various, and in each class the individuals often require individual treatment. It is a matter of knowing your roses, and understanding them. By all means, take out old wood and weak wood, but err on the side of liberality; leave plenty of wood, good lengths of new and healthy canes. The reason is, in brief, that the growth and productivity of the rose depends upon its root-action; root-action depends largely upon the foliage to sustain and transform the root secretions; the quantity of foliage is dependent upon the amount of wood upon the bush. Reduce the wood, you reduce foliage, root-action, growth, and productivity. The leaves are the lungs and stomach of the plant. How can you expect a short-winded and dyspeptic rose to do its duty by you?

There is nothing mysterious or sacred about growing roses. Treat your roses with the same common sense that you treat a row of cabbages, and you will have good roses. There is no haloed tradition that cannot safely be violated; and no law that cannot, at times, be broken with profit.

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Ordinary Fertilizers vs. Special Plant-Foods

By SIDNEY H. DOGGETT, Springfield, N. J.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The question of rose fertilization becomes more serious every year. Stable manure, let alone the highly prized cow-manure, is constantly harder to obtain, for Mr. Ford's invention does not give us the by-product of the horse and the cow. Then, too, there is suspicion as to the danger of applying stable manure as a top-dressing or a mulch or as winter protection, because of its known hospitality to the over-winter spores of the dreaded black-spot and mildew. For these reasons, and as well for the logic of orderly plant nutrition as set forth in the 1924 Annual in Mr. Goode's able paper (page 63), serious attention needs to be given to chemical fertilization. Mr. Doggett adds to our available information, and makes a strong plea for the fertilizer-man.

THERE is no one more receptive to suggestion or anxious to follow advice than the amateur rosarian. And why not? As a general thing, no one grows roses without becoming a rose enthusiast. There is a certain something about cultivating roses that does not leave one in a neutral position—he either quits altogether or becomes a rabid "fan."

Just how much of the advice he receives and puts into practice as worth while is entirely a matter of speculation. Human nature is the same the world over. There isn't a young mother who doesn't get advice from both sides of the family, all of the neighbors, and a host of friends, on the whys and wherefores of bringing up a child. Some of it is good, some harmful, but the larger portion of it is just "no-account."

Just so is it with rose enthusiasts. And the peculiar thing about it is the fact that the young mother and the amateur rose-grower are both swamped with advice concerning the same subject—that all-important question of feeding.

It is an old story, and you all know it: "Mr. Jones, last year used so and so, and had perfectly wonderful blooms." "Mrs. Smith, up the street, used so and so, and I'm sure her roses can't be beaten."

There are just a few elements of food that the human body requires: carbohydrates, fats, proteins, and certain minerals. Eliminate any one of these and eventually serious results ensue. Use an excess of any one, and perfect health cannot be assured.

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There is needed wise selection to provide an evenly balanced diet.

Just so with plants. Their foods are just as elemental, just as vital, as in the case of humans. In other words, to produce maximum results, and maintain a healthy condition, they must secure their vital elements in the correct proportions, and in the proper manner.

The human family needs the foods mentioned above. The vast host making up the vegetable, or plant kingdom, need nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, and several elements of lesser importance. Let us consider the needs and the results.

1. Nitrogen is the element that imparts the green color to the leaf—that makes for a larger, healthier plant, and a more luxuriant growth. An excess of nitrogen, however, will produce a soft growth, while the lack of it will produce a stunted, sickly growth. Between these two extremes, and in the wise selection of the raw products used in supplying nitrogen, lies the happy medium. It is obtained from such materials as dried blood, animal tankage, nitrate of soda, and sulphate of ammonia.

2. Phosphoric acid is the second element of fertility, and as bone is phosphate of lime, it is the characteristic element of all bone. Phosphoric acid used in the proper way will stimulate the entire growth of the plant. It will build up heavier stalks. The farmer has found that it is almost impossible to raise crops without the addition of soluble phosphates to his soil. The sources of phosphoric acid are bone, phosphate rock, fish scrap, and similar products.

3. Potash,* the third and last element to be considered, plays an important part in the structure of plants. It is essential to the formation of the woody fiber in the stalk, and it acts as a balance in many cases, to maintain stiff growth after nitrogen or ammonia has been applied to the soil. Potash is usually obtained in the form of salts, such as sulphate or muriate, and in tobacco stems and wood-ashes.

These are the three major fertilizing elements, their action, and the sources from which they are secured. Each element has a duty to perform. You cannot give plants one element

*Reference is here made to Mr. Haslewood's paper on "The Conquest of Mildew," in its relation to available potash as rose-food. See page 81.—EDITOR.

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and expect to get the result that a properly balanced combination would give, any more than you can thrive on fats alone, or on sugars and starch alone.

Yet there are a great many rosarians who feed their plants, year in and year out, with the same unbalanced, incomplete diet, and wonder why their results are so imperfect. I was reading an account on the "Fertilization of Roses" in a well-known publication recently that offered advice, briefly summarized as follows:

> Use one-half a pound of sheep-manure per bush in March. Use three ounces of nitrate of soda in two gallons of water, and sprinkle one quart of this solution around each plant in April. Follow this with four ounces of acid phosphate per bush. In May repeat the nitrate solution, and in June use sheep-manure and a small amount of bone-meal. During the winter use wood-ashes.

All of this was probably offered as being the result of careful study; all of it conscientiously followed might produce good results, but just for the sake of argument, let us consider the effect of such a procedure. In the first place, sheep-manure is a poor rose-food; all the plant-food elements are in such small quantities that it is not an effective starting-point. Nitrate of soda contains just one element—nitrogen. It is a strong chemical, and its use is dangerous in the hands of an amateur. However, the directions made sure that the plants would not get an over-supply of this vital element. In addition to advising use of a very small quantity, the author of this feeding-chart advised sprinkling the nitrate immediately before a heavy rainfall. How much of the nitrogen do you think got to the roots of the plants and furnished them the food they needed? Then comes the acid-phosphate treatment, another chemical, and this furnishes the plant just one more food—phosphorus.

The point I am trying to bring out is that an arrangement of this kind is not only tedious and unnecessary, but it is having the same effect as putting a human on a meat diet for several weeks, then switching over entirely to starchy foods, and reversing the process several times. If that same conscientious author had taken all of these various chemicals and mixed them together in the early part of the season, and then applied them as a mixture, the plants would have been more grateful. But even then, a mixture of all these would be nothing more

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than a batch of chemicals—and chemicals are dangerous, and certainly do not improve your soil. How much better it would be, for example, to derive the phosphates from bone-meal or fish-scrap, the nitrogen from dried blood or packing-house tankage, and the potash from ground tobacco stems! Combine these with a carrier that is laden down with nitrogen-producing bacteria; mix and blend them in just the right amount of nitrogen, of phosphates, and of potash. Grind the mixture thoroughly and allow it to cure for several months.

But you say, "If we knew what to use to get these necessary elements, and the exact proportions of each raw material, we are not equipped to blend and grind and cure."

Certainly not! No more than you can compound a prescription from your doctor. You take it to a pharmacist, who has made this his business, and who has studied it from every angle. He is reliable, competent. And the same thing holds true of fertilizers; you can stumble along on home mixtures, you can get hit-or-miss results by following the advice of your neighbors; but to get unfailing results from year to year you have got to consult the scientist, the chemist who has made fertilizers and plant-feeding a specialty, and take his prescription and advice.

That is the "why" of a fertilizer manufacturer.

He has a tremendous amount of money invested in machinery and equipment, and he has the services of trained scientists who supervise every step in the production of the finished product.

The experiment stations in every state are spending much money instructing the farmer in the proper use of fertilizers. They have so educated him that even the most ignorant would not think of using the same fertilizer on all his crops. He has been educated to the point where he realizes that wheat, for example, needs one kind of fertilizer and potatoes another, to secure maximum results. These fertilizers may be compounded from the same raw materials, but the proportions are so handled that the plant-food content of each is entirely different. The very same thing holds good on the crops of the floriculturist. Roses need an entirely different fertilizer than sweet peas, for example, and either of these fertilizers would probably not give worth-while results on rhododendrons.

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And yet thousands of home gardeners buy a few bags of sheep-manure, or bone-meal, or what not, and use it on everything from the front lawn to the rambler roses and the privet hedge!

But criticism is of little value unless it is constructive. I have advised against complete dependence on home mixtures, and have argued for the cause of the conscientious manufacturer who is making an honest effort to produce a complete plant-food for certain crops.

What should these special foods contain? And how can one judge their merit? Briefly, an ideal balanced plant-food must contain the following:

1. The three elements of fertility, nitrogen, phosphate, and potash, in such form that a portion becomes immediately available to the plant.

2. Other plant-foods that gradually become available under the action of the soil bacteria.

3. Organic compounds, rich in humus; compounds that will improve the condition of the soil.

4. Other essential elements of vitality and productiveness; elements that maintain the sweetness of the soil and stimulate bacterial action.

There you have the necessary ingredients. To this must be added the most important feature—that of compounding these necessary elements with scientific exactness.

Next season continue using your usual fertilizers on a single rose-bed; treat them just as you have in the past. On other beds use some special rose-food, prepared by a conscientious manufacturer. Check up the productiveness of the blooms, the quality of the buds, the coloring of the leaves and blooms, the length and strength of the stems, and the healthy disease-resistant condition of the plants. In other words, make test-beds, for, after all, results—proven results—are the only things that count. Perhaps these tests will prove a revelation to you. Certainly, a special food will be easier to apply than a half dozen chemicals given in homeopathic doses every blue Monday during the feeding-season.

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The Conquest of Mildew

By H. H. HAZLEWOOD, Epping, New South Wales, Australia

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In many sections of America, mildew is the chief deterrent from successful and happy rose-culture, and otherwise desirable varieties are discarded because of assumed susceptibility to this mean fungous disease. The Rose Annual has constantly discussed its causation and its control, but never from the angle of soil chemistry presented in the following article, which is considered as of basic importance, and warranting the recommendation that extensive experimentation be undertaken upon Mr. Hazlewood's suggestions.

Mr. Hazlewood's paper is forwarded to us by the Honorable Secretary of the National Rose Society of New South Wales, who writes thus about it, under date of November 19, 1924:

Dear Mr. McFarland: At the monthly meeting of the National Rose Society of New South Wales, held last evening, a paper entitled, "The Conquest of Mildew," was read by one of our members, Mr. H. H. Hazlewood. In fulfilment of his promise to you I now have pleasure in enclosing the paper which I understand you will find room for in your next American Rose Annual. I may say that the paper created the intensest interest among the members of this Society, and it was resolved to appoint a Mildew Research Committee to follow up Mr. Hazlewood's preliminary work, the result of the researches of which into this most important subject, we feel sure, will be eagerly awaited by rose-lovers everywhere. I should be glad to hear of our rose friends in America attacking this problem on these or any other lines which may, in fact, result in the "Conquest of Mildew." Yours very truly,

A. J. BERRIE, Hon. Secretary.

FOR a long time an effort has been made to reconcile some of the theories as to the cause of mildew with some of the practical experiences met with by most growers. It is generally considered that the mildew spores are distributed universally in all countries, and only await suitable conditions for their growth and development into this well-known rose "blight." These conditions are described by various authorities as (*a*) sudden changes of temperature in the growing season; (*b*) moist, humid conditions, with consequent soft, sappy growth which is peculiarly susceptible to infection; while (*c*) another declares mildew to be most prevalent after a long dry spell. It cannot be said that these theories clash in any way, but they do fail to account for the absence of mildew in some gardens which are regularly liable to all of the three assumed causes.

After reviewing all the old and new remedies for mildew-control, it was felt that there must be some other explanation, for the immune gardens received no special treatment from the

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hands of their owners. Shortly after this, the oft-repeated statement that potash has wonderful powers in promoting resistance to fungous diseases received serious consideration as a possible solution. This statement appears in almost every book on agricultural chemistry and manuring, and yet its claims seem never to have been properly exploited. It was determined to test it with particular reference to rose mildew.

As soon after the war as sulphate of potash was available, a small quantity was procured and applied to the soil around plants of Dean Hole, Penelope, and Mildred Grant, three varieties known to be peculiarly susceptible to the disease. Immediate results were not looked for, but in the next growth there was certainly a marked improvement. Just at this time the acquaintance was made of another investigator who was pursuing the same line of inquiry with equally encouraging results. Dean Hole had been used in this instance, and it was kept free from mildew throughout the season by applications of a liquid manure made from one tablespoonful potassium sulphate to four gallons of water. With this gratifying confirmation, another season was looked forward to for further establishment of the truth of the theory, or the contrary.

The next evidence was supplied by Dr. Claude S. Browne, of Tumut, New South Wales, whose garden was frequently attacked, and who was endeavoring to secure mildew-resistant varieties as the best way out of the difficulty. After several letters on the question of mildew had been exchanged, Dr. Browne asked for an explanation why a certain rose (Francois Dubreuil) which was hopelessly mildewed in one position was absolutely immune when transplanted to another site in the same garden. After the theory was explained, Dr. Browne wrote to say that the second position was where the wood-ashes were usually deposited by his gardener—another instance of the presence of potash preventing the onset of mildew.

During this time other experiments were being maintained, but the most interesting confirmation came from a gardener of over fifty years' experience, Mr. G. W. Commins, of Wagga, New South Wales, who declared that mildew had only appeared on one rose, Her Majesty, in his garden, and that varieties like George Dickson, Lady Ashtown, Mrs. George Shawyer, Dean

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Hole, Mildred Grant, and Mrs. Foley Hobbs were quite immune. Naturally, a statement of this nature demanded the closest investigation. It had been thought that the mildew immunity was caused through the absence of clay subsoil, for it was argued that clay caused cold conditions for the roots, and thereby assisted mildew development. Undoubtedly the argument has considerable force, but, if altogether correct, then sandy soils of great depth ought also to resist mildew, as sand is notoriously a warm soil. Yet the opposite is the case, for mildew is more prevalent on sandy soils—possibly because these soils are nearly always deficient in natural potash. If the original theory is to be taken as correct, then the Wagga soil ought to be correspondingly rich in potash. Mr. Commins willingly supplied two samples, the first being surface soil which had grown only grass and was unmanured, while the second was from the bottom of a trench 2 feet deep. Mr. E. F. Goode made a careful analysis resulting as follows:

	Sample No. 1 Surface soil, first 6 in. only grown grass Murrumbidgee River flats New South Wales. Per Cent	*Sample No. 2* Taken from bottom of trench 2 feet deep. Per Cent
Moisture	1.6	2.0
Volatile matter	9.2	5.0
Insoluble (sand, etc.)	73.0	75.0
Iron	1.26	1.57
Alumina	6.16	5.79
Phosphoric Acid	.64	.64
Magnesia	2.17	1.99
Soda	1.11	2.67
Potash	3.79	3.79
Sulphates		
Chloride		
Calcium	trace	trace
Manganese	trace	trace
	98.93	98.45
Carbonaceous matter	1.07	1.55
	100.00	100.00
Available potash	1.02	1.09

It will be noticed that the total potash is shown as 3.79 per cent, which is an almost incredible figure. Some local explana-

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tion is therefore necessary. The garden from which the soil was taken was on a river-flat in the rich Riverina district of New South Wales, and the soil was mixed with small granite and feldspar gravel. The disintegration of these would release a considerable amount of potash. Dr. Guthrie found that of the 3.79 per cent total potash, 1.02 per cent and 1.09 per cent were immediately available for plant-food in the samples.

It is not intended to convey the idea that this amount is necessary for mildew immunity, but in view of the undoubted success of the other experiments, the remedy is worthy of serious consideration by all rose-lovers in every part of the world.

It will naturally be asked what effect potash has on plant-growth. Through the courtesy of Mr. W. H. Ifould, Public Librarian, Sydney, much information was collected on the subject, but it is sufficient to mention just a few items.

In the "Chemistry of Plant Life," 1921, Thatcher writes:

The popular expression that potash makes sugars and starch is a surprisingly accurate description of the role of the element in plant metabolism. Either the photosynthesis of starch or the changes necessary to its translocation (it is not yet certain which) is so dependent on the presence of potassium in the cell-sap that the whole process stops at once if an insufficient supply is present.

Palladin, in "Plant Physiology," says:

Potassium is absolutely essential. It accompanies carbohydrates and is supposed to promote their formation.

From "Fertilisers and Manures," Hall, 1909, page 174:

There is abundant experimental evidence to show that potash makes the plant more resistant to the attacks of fungoid diseases. It has already been explained how susceptible the use of nitrogenous manures renders the mangolds on certain of the Rothampstead plots to the attack of a leaf-spot fungus, *Uromyces betæ*. The attack is, however, much less severe on the plots receiving an abundant supply of potash; there the plant remains healthy even though the nitrogen is in excess. Just in the same way the wheat on the potash-starved plots is always subject to rust, even in a good season, when very little is to be seen on the plots normally manured. The grass also on potash-starved plots is attacked by various fungi; hence it may be taken as a general rule that crops which do not receive their full supply of potash will be correspondingly susceptible to disease.

L. E. Rast, Journal American Society Agronomy, 1922:

One of the effects of potash on the plant is to increase its vigor and its resistance to disease. This is well instanced by a result reported from Arkansas: on a control plot receiving no potash, 95 per cent of the cotton plants died from wilt disease, whereas on the plot receiving Kainit, not a single plant was affected.

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G. L. Spinks, in "Factors affecting susceptibility to disease in plants" (Journal Agricultural Science, Vol. 5, p. 231, 1915). In his observations on powdery mildew of wheat (*Erysiphe graminis*) he concludes that:

> Mineral manure, especially potash, decreased susceptibility to disease but could not counteract the effect of nitrogenous manures.

These references indicate that in plants, as in animals, the well nourished are much better able to resist disease, and that potash is absolutely essential to a plant's well-being.

In experimenting with this new remedy for mildew, it is not known how much potash may be applied without injury, but a start may be made with a good handful of potassium sulphate to each plant. As soils vary considerably in their natural potash content, each grower must decide on the amount necessary for his particular conditions. Commencing with the amount stated it will soon be seen whether the quantity will need increasing, and it certainly seems as if total immunity is possible once the correct proportion is ascertained. The analysis of the Wagga soil shows also a high proportion of phosphoric acid, and this factor undoubtedly accounts for the notable quality Mr. Commins achieved with his rose blooms. Attention is also directed to the high proportion of magnesia, and this possibly also has some bearing on the excellence of the Wagga soil.*

These preliminary experiments are thus first published to the rose-growing world in the American Rose Annual in the hope that further investigations in many countries will firmly establish the theory that the conquest of mildew lies in the proper nourishing of the plant, with particular reference to potash manuring.

Grateful recognition is made to the many friends without whose help these experiments would have lapsed. Mr. A. V. Luke, Dr. C. S. Browne, Mr. E. F. Goode, Dr. T. Guthrie, Mr. W. H. Ifould, Dr. Darnell Smith, and Dr. R. J. Noble (both of the Department of Agriculture, New South Wales), and Mr. G. W. Commins, all rendered valuable service.

*With Mr. Hazlewood's paper comes a "Comparison of Rose Soils" which gives comparative analyses of five English rose soils and the two Australian Wagga soils above mentioned. These confirm Mr. Hazlewood's hypotheses. Not one of the English soils (and mildew is rampant in England) has 10 per cent of the potash in the Australian soils. The average phosphoric acid in the English soils is three times that in the Wagga soils.—EDITOR.

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A Mildewless Rose-Garden

By W. DuP. KNOWLTON, Youngstown, Ohio

EDITOR'S NOTE.—A small garden, under difficult conditions, is here made to flourish. Many precedents have been disregarded, and effect follows cause.

THE little piece of ground which I have been able to use as a rose-garden at first seemed ill-shaped and poorly located for the purpose; but it has recently occurred to me that in adapting it to my needs I have, in reality, discovered that I would not much change those conditions if I were starting over again. Our old home is a landmark around which the city has grown. With dogs, cats, and foreign children at large in astonishing numbers, *meum* and *tuum* were of small account. In fencing them out, I fortunately gave my garden protection which has proved to be a blessing, and it is of this blessing I want to tell.

The main garden comprises a plot 26 by 34 feet, bounded on the eastern and longer side by a neighbor's garage and on the north by a tight board fence 6 feet high. The entrance is through an arch near the center of the western side. However, when I first laid out the garden, it was entirely surrounded by a tight fence, which afforded perfect protection from the wind but made a sort of "pocket" in which, during the hot months, my garden was a veritable oven. I soon became convinced that the bushes were being injured by the heat, and that there was not proper circulation of air.

Accordingly, I replaced the west and south fences with open fences and trellises, and at the same time added a section, 13 by 15 feet, to the northwest corner, similarly enclosed. To the south and west I have a little wilderness of greenery in which I have studied to give color effects during different periods of the summer. No trees or shrubs have been planted which will exceed 6 to 10 feet in height. Under this arrangement, my garden is a place of complete calm in the most violent storms. I provided for a fall of 1 foot in 30, so that the severest rains leave no surface water. These changes were important, and since the climbing roses on the trellises have made fair growth, I realize that the air in my garden is very different, with a more

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natural temperature and circulation, and yet being perfectly protected from violent storms.

A narrow bed next the fence surrounds the inner rose-garden, and in this bed are planted nearly fifty of the finest peonies. Within this bed is a permanent walk surrounding a nearly square plot of ground in which I grow my Hybrid Tea roses. They are planted in four double rows, at an average distance of 20 inches in the row, and each double row is 3 feet from the next. In this 3-foot space I have a movable walk, made of cypress lumber in 3-foot lengths and about 16 inches wide. By this plan I can reach the bushes from either side without stepping on the ground, and two or three times a month I remove these sections and cultivate the soil to keep it in good shape. The later addition to the garden is planted chiefly to iris and peonies, but there are climbing roses on the trellises and a bed of Hybrid Perpetuals in the center.

I am induced to go thus fully into the description of my garden by the suggestion that it was this very complete, and yet not stifling, protection which prevented mildew. It has been suggested that mildew results from sudden changes of temperature combined with certain other things, and that "a rose with the mildew is a rose with a cold." At any rate, there are no sudden changes in my garden, and there is no mildew. Even Killarney, which has so wretched a reputation for mildew in other places, has been free from it in here. The Killarneys are in a row parallel to the garage mentioned before, and about 6 feet from it. In consequence, they do not get direct sunshine before 10 to 10.30 A.M. I suspect, however, that the building and the line fence help to maintain an even temperature. Even in face of the fact that these bushes have to bear the midday heat during the summer and September, they have thrived wonderfully for three years, and the foliage and blooms have been simply luxuriant.

The peculiar plan of my garden affords opportunity for unique treatment in the matter of winter protection. In the late fall, I take away the removable walks and place a rough board along each side of the double rows of roses. Near my garden I have two pits where I am always preparing rich soil. I frequently work this over during the summer so that one or

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the other pit always contains a perfect mixture, with no lumps or chunks, but a smooth, soft earth as friable as sawdust. From this prepared soil I take sufficient to cover the roses, now enclosed by the boards, to the depth of several inches. Then from the soil which was under the walks, I complete the covering, rounding it up so that in the middle it is about 1 foot deep. Over all is placed a rough frame covered with boards, leaving plenty of air-space.

Finally, I take, from the spaces between the rows, sufficient soil to replace that which I had taken from my pit. After mixing it with sheep-manure and fertilizer, it is returned to the pits. In this way I have taken out of the garden just as much soil as I put in. When spring comes, the boards are removed and the beds raked level, thus filling up the trenches where the walks are to be. Meanwhile, much of the fertility of the soil placed around the bushes the previous fall has seeped into the ground around the bushes, providing sustenance for early summer's growth and bloom. This exchange of soil helps to keep my bushes always well-fed; and, without boasting, I have, in consequence, secured many surprisingly fine roses.

It was necessary in first making my garden to provide for these movable walks, and the opportunity afforded for using the soil beneath them for covering the roses and for the annual renewal of the soil in the beds was too good not to be grasped. Really, if I were making a new rose-garden, I confess I would cling to some of the makeshifts which I was forced to adopt and which have proved worth while.

Back of, and over all, I recognize one quality without which no one can be a very successful grower of roses: that is, actual love of the hard labor which must precede any successful rose-garden. Even he who can afford to hire all this preliminary work done, should, for his best enjoyment of the roses, delve in the soil with his own hands. Many people say flowers bloom so much more freely for certain persons than for others. This may be true, but only because of loving care. Service in the raising of roses counts the same as in everything else; he who avoids it loses much of his reward.

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A Cautionary Word About Fungicides

By DR. L. M. MASSEY, Plant Pathologist, Cornell University

EDITOR'S NOTE.—If there is one thing in which the American Rose Society may take pride, it is certainly in the success of its effort to bring about knowledge and control of rose diseases. The research work done for it by Dr. Massey, and the publication of his findings and control suggestions in the Annuals of 1918 and 1922, have resulted in much better rose conditions in many gardens. Dr. Massey, in the brief paper that follows, brings the subject up to date, and gives a needed word of caution. It is in point to say that he is spending many months of his "rest" year at the wonderfully equipped Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Yonkers, N. Y., carrying on intensive study into the problems of plant pathology.

Again the Editor repeats, for the 'steenth time, that experience the country over has proven that mildew and black-spot can be largely prevented or "controlled" by the persistent and timely use of the Massey dusting formula. It is simple, it is cheap, and it is easy, which is why, probably, so many fail to use it. Also, again it is reiterated that mildew is *on* the leaf, and can (with difficulty) be removed, but that black-spot is *in* the leaf, and affected leaves cannot be "cured," but must be removed and burned. Prevention is the plan; dust early, dust often (every two weeks), dust thoroughly.

AS CONSULTING plant pathologist for the American Rose Society, the writer receives many inquiries regarding the possible use of certain materials as fungicides for black-spot and mildew control. Perhaps of more importance, he receives reports of failure, or even of severe injury resulting from the use of new fungicides. The failures may sometimes be traced to the improper use of materials, but all too frequently to the materials themselves. This note of cautionary information is therefore published.

The majority of fungicides now in general use for the control of foliage diseases contain either sulphur or copper, and depend upon the toxic properties of these materials for their efficiencies. Sulphur or sulphur-containing compounds are perhaps the oldest of fungicides, whereas the use of copper mixtures dates from the discoveries of Millardet about the year 1880. Not all sulphur or copper-containing materials are effective, since certain basic requirements cannot be met by all combinations of these elements. The fact that these two materials have remained preëminent is worthy of consideration, especially at times when, as the result of failure following their use, one is tempted to forsake them in favor of materials of unproved

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merit, which make their appeal because of newness, simplicity, or the claims of those who have made limited tests.

Let us approach the problem by inquiring into the qualities that go to make a good fungicide. Briefly stated, the requirements of a fungicide are as follows: the material must be toxic to the pathogene (fungus, bacterium, etc.) and non-toxic to the host-plant (rose, etc.); the material must adhere tenaciously to the foliage of the host to prevent being washed away during rainy weather; on drying, following its application, the material must go into a highly insoluble form, remaining, however, sufficiently soluble to pass slowly into solution during rain-periods thereby liberating enough of the toxic material to prevent infection, but not enough either to injure the host or to permit its being quickly washed from the leaves; the material must not react chemically with insecticides to produce compounds toxic to the host, or to lessen the fungicidal or insecticidal properties of the mixture; the material should be easily applied; and it should be reasonable in price. The grower of ornamentals would like to add the additional requirement that the material should not discolor foliage, paint, etc., being probably more interested in this factor than in the cheapness of the material, which latter quality appeals to the orchardist.

Consideration of these requirements should enable one to understand why many materials recommended for use in the control of plant diseases must prove disappointing if not hazardous. The requirements are exacting.

In addition to the use of a satisfactory fungicide, control of plant diseases demands that one must have knowledge of the life history of the pathogene whose control is sought. Timeliness and thoroughness of application are as important as the material. Furthermore, it is essential that the grower should recognize that fungi are disseminated, spores germinate, and infection occurs during rain-periods, or in the presence of moisture resulting from dew. Fungicides should be applied *before* rains—*not after* rains; and the failure to apply them so that the plants go through a *one* rain-period unprotected may result in severely diseased plants, and counteract an entire season of otherwise careful spraying. It is the opinion of the writer that more cases of failure in the control of black-spot and

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mildew may be traced to the time factor than to any other cause. A complete account of the life histories of the fungi causing black-spot and mildew has been published in the American Rose Annual* and the methods of control of these two diseases are also given in detail.

The control of powdery mildews is unique in that these diseases may be eradicated *after* the fungus appears. The greater part of the fungus is external in its relation to the plant, and the control-principle is that of disinfection. For this reason certain relatively soluble materials might be more or less effective for mildew control, whereas their use for black-spot would certainly result in complete failure. The fungus causing the latter disease, as is the case of most fungous parasites, is *within* the leaf, and control must be effected before penetration. Once within the leaf, there is no prospect of applying a material which will kill the fungus.

Among the recent recommendations for mildew control is sodium bicarbonate or "baking soda."† Since the writer has not personally tested this material he is not qualified to criticize its use. However, he feels constrained to point out that no published results which he has seen substantiate any claims for the meritorious efficiency of this material. It would seem that it has not been tested where mildew was rampant, and nothing is stated relative to leaving susceptible varieties untreated as checks. Furthermore, it would be desirable to make comparative tests of sodium bicarbonate and sulphur-lead dust.

Because of its slightly caustic properties, there is a possibility of sodium bicarbonate being effective in disinfecting mildewed plants. However, its high solubility and relatively low toxicity, in the light of past experiences with fungicides and their requirements, places the burden of proof on those who recommend its use. Its failure for black-spot control can be predicted with reasonable certainty without trial.

Concerning the use of the more caustic sodium carbonate, or "washing soda," it can be said that plant injury has been reported more frequently than mildew removal.

In conclusion, the writer wishes to recommend caution in the

*The American Rose Annual, 1918, p. 63; 1922, p. 77.

†See The American Rose Annual, 1922, p. 76; 1924, p. 69.

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use of new materials, at the same time commending the search for better fungicides.* Comprehensive tests have indicated the reliability of such materials as sulphur dust, bordeaux mixture, and liquid lime-sulphur for mildew and black-spot control when timely and thorough applications of proper strengths are made (see the 1922 Annual, pp. 77–86). The sulphur-lead dust is given preference in that it is less objectionable than the liquids from the point of view of foliage discoloration. Numerous letters from growers confirm the results of the writer's experiments, whereas he knows of no cases of failure which may not be charged to the lack of timeliness or thoroughness. Therefore, let us depend upon these proved materials until better ones can be found.

If one wishes to experiment, and has the necessary facilities, this interesting avocation may prove to be worth while. Tests to be comprehensive should include a considerable number of plants of susceptible varieties; should be made in years when the diseases are prevalent; should involve leaving certain untreated plants which should become diseased, proving that the disease is prevalent; and should include tests of fungicides now in general use to show the relative merit of the new material. Obviously, but few growers are in position to conduct such trials, have the necessary training to properly interpret the results, or are able to withstand losses from diseased check plants or the use of injurious materials. Those growers who are in position to experiment can greatly aid others by so doing and by publishing comprehensive reports. The great majority of growers can best continue the use of standard materials, improve their methods and knowledge of the life histories of the fungi, and adopt the slogan that "when better fungicides are known the plant pathologists will recommend them."

*A report has recently been widely published, as coming from Dr. Henry D. Hooker, Jr., of the University of Missouri, to the effect that copper hydroxide has been found fifteen times as efficacious as bordeaux mixture in the control of mildew, and does not discolor the foliage. Correspondence with Dr. Hooker and with Dr. Massey indicates that the salt referred to is colloidal copper hydroxide, a very different substance from any now commercially available. Further, both Dr. Massey and Dr. Hooker advise of the experimental nature of the work and of the fact that the substance referred to is not now commercially available, while Dr. Massey vigorously calls attention to the damage that may occur through the use of substances of unproved value. Also, it is known that copper salts have a tendency to burn tender foliage. This further note of caution is therefore inserted to meet the eye of those who may have seen the publication referred to.—EDITOR.

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The Color of a Red Rose

By JAMES M. PETRIE, D.Sc., F.I.C., Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

EDITOR'S NOTE.—While this report of an address made to the Australian Chemical Society in July last is a pretty stiff lesson in organic chemistry, including a scientific exposition of how color is produced in a red rose, it is in the direction of that definite knowledge we need. It confirms the "acid-red—alkaline-blue" theory, and increases our debt to our rose-friends of the great continent south of the equator. It will be noted that Dr. Petrie hints as to chemical means of avoiding the "blueing" of a red rose. In the conclusion it is clearly to be noted that the red of a rose is due to certain vibrations derived from a sunbeam.

THE colors of all flowers reside in certain pigments or chemical compounds, which may be isolated and examined by the processes of organic chemistry. In this they differ from such colors as we see on the peacock's feather; here no pigment is found, the color being due to a physical phenomenon depending on the diffraction of light from the surface.

The pigments of plants are divided into two great groups: The plastid pigments—chlorophyll, carotin, and xanthophyll; and the sap pigments—tannin compounds, flavones, and anthocyanins. The former are in some way intimately combined with the protoplasm, but the latter are free soluble substances in the sap of the plant.

The color of the rose may be extracted by boiling water; the red pigment is a glucoside, and glucosides are soluble in water. To isolate the anthocyanin, the red solution is precipitated by lead acetate as a blue deposit. From the latter the lead is removed, and the alcoholic solution of the pigment is concentrated. It is insoluble in ether, so that when the solution is poured into a large volume of ether the color is precipitated as a red syrup. When the latter is separated and redissolved, it may be crystallized out from its solution on cooling as the crude anthocyanin glucoside. This is found to be a large molecule in constitution, too large to identify by chemical tests. Some clues as to the probable components of this complex molecule may be found by a study of plant physiology.

During photo-synthesis the plant builds up many complex substances from simple bodies. From carbon dioxide and water, by some secret process, active formaldehyde is formed, and

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again the latter is quickly converted into sugars. The sugar molecule is a chain of carbon atoms with H and OH groups attached to each C, and by reason of the number and properties of its electrons it falls naturally into groups of six C atoms. Somewhere in the plant metabolism, these open chains are closed up into rings; and aliphatic compounds are transformed into aromatic compounds.

When once this ring system is established, it is easy to assume the formation of other allied bodies, such as phenols and acids.

It is of just such simple substances as these that the pigments of flowers are constituted. If we return to our large anthocyanin molecule and break it up into fragments by the method of fusion with potash (very carefully, as some of these groups are liable to utter decomposition and then are lost), we are able to identify at once the beautiful phloroglucin molecule and also one or another of the acids mentioned.

It remains now to see how these are fitted together, and we are able to arrive at this by the identification of an oxonium derivative in the original molecule. In a considerable number of organic compounds oxygen may be made to combine with two more equivalents, thus behaving as a tetravalent element. From the properties of the oxonium sulphate of the anthocyanin one may identify the pyrone nucleus, and prove that the other compounds are arranged on each side of it.

From the decomposition of a known weight of oxonium salt the molecular weight of the pigment molecule may be noted.

From the formation and analysis of the acetyl derivative the number of the OH groups may be counted.

Sometimes these OH groups are substituted as methoxy groups—OCH_3, and again others are replaced by glucose or rhamnose sugar molecules forming the glucosides.

The three hydroxybenzoic acids mentioned above form respectively the basis of the three great groups of the anthocyanin —pelargonin, cyanin, and delphinin; the first is in geranium, the second in roses, and the third in violets, etc.

Now when the O atom of the pyrone nucleus is present as an oxonium salt with an organic acid, that color is red, and when at least one OH group exists as the potassium salt, OK, the color is blue; the neutral compounds are violet.

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It is well known that some roses gradually assume a bluish tinge which is undesirable, and the petals of these roses are found to contain much potassium. It should be possible, however, to antagonize this tendency by special scientific cultivation, or to influence the metabolism of the plant in such a way that less and less of the potassium is built in to the color molecule, and utilized in other directions.

The yellow flavone colors have a similar formula, but with O at the foot of the pyrone ring in place of H in all the anthocyanins. The flavones may be converted into anthocyanins by reduction with nascent hydrogen, with consequent color change.

As it is now understood, the sunbeam, in its swift passage from the source of light is suddenly arrested, on reaching the earth, by the vegetation it encounters; and a portion of its kinetic energy is absorbed by the plants and transformed into potential energy. This absorbed energy plays a wonderful part in nature. How are we to detect it and recognize its properties?

In the great gamut of electro-magnetic waves we have vibrations varying from many miles in wave-length at one end, to some small fraction of a millionth of a millimeter at the other end.

From the great waves now rolling round the world continuously and detected in wireless receivers, including the heat-waves and the region of the infra-red explored by sensitive pyrometers, the very small region of light visible to the human eye and studied by the spectrometer, the ultra-violet region detected by the photographic plate and quartz lenses, we finally end in the infinitely small and infinitely rapid waves of the X-rays. When all the rays pass along at the same speed we recognize white light, if it fall in that region visible to the eye. But the same applies to all the rest of the great spectrum—there must be a break, as by an absorption of certain portions, for recognition.

Again, as in a musical instrument, there must be contained some mechanism capable of vibrating and responding to outward influences, so in the chemical molecule must exist some like thing, tuned to vibrate with some particular period. The light which has been absorbed now strikes this hidden lyre and sets its pulses vibrating, and according to their frequencies

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(speed of vibration) so they may be recognized as lines in the great spectrum.

The vibrating mechanism of the anthocyanin molecule exists in the pyrone nucleus, and includes the O of the oxonium compound. It is associated with double links and unsaturated C atoms. These two forms alternate rapidly from one into the other, and thus a vibration is begun in the five-linked chain round the pyrone ring.

If this vibrating mechanism be loaded, the waves are larger and slower, and their position in the spectrum moves toward the left hand, to the region of lower frequency. In this way it sometimes happens that colorless compounds suddenly become colored—as in the case of colorless benzene whose absorption bands are in the invisible region of the ultra-violet; but when the molecule is made heavier by conversion to nitro-benzene, the absorption is moved toward the left, entering the region of the visible spectrum and assumes a yellow color.

Baly (Phil. Mag. 1914) put forward the theory that the frequencies of the absorption bands of a substance were multiples of some fundamental frequency, so that a color may be due to the overtones or high harmonics of some fundamental slower waves vibrating far in the infra-red, some of which, by chance, may fall in the region of the visible spectrum.

If I am followed in this rather intricate reasoning, it will be noted that in this way we have ascertained that (1) the color of a red rose is due to its anthocyanin pigment. This is built up of the phloroglucinol molecule attached to one side of a gamma-pyrone nucleus, while on the other, in the beta position, is attached the protocatechuic acid; in the alpha position a (OH) group, and an organic acid molecule in the gamma position forming with the O atom the oxonium salt.

Then (2) there exists round the pyrone ring a chain of carbon atoms which are alternately doubly and singly linked, and the rapid reversal of this conjugate chain sets up a vibration in unison with that portion of the light which is absorbed by the pigment. In this way, by this vibration, or by its harmonics, according to Baly, the color of the pigment is produced.

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A California Bloom Record

By LIEUT.-COL. P. J. LAUBER, Glendale, Calif.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Lieut.-Col. Lauber tells of some remarkable bloom experience, and also shows that forward-looking thought which is the habit of members of the American Rose Society. His wishes for accurate descriptions, and less adjectival color designations are those of the Editor also, and on page 163 the inquiry is started that should result in better catalogues.

THIS year, 1924, has been a year of drought in California, yet my roses have produced more and better blooms over a longer season than in any of my previous four years of gardening. Irrigation was stopped for the summer rest on July 1, as usual, but they refused to rest, held their foliage, and went on blooming as if receiving a regular water-supply. Some continued up to October 1, when irrigation was resumed—notably a Mme. Abel Chatenay and an Antoine Rivoire, the first producing, in July, 92 blooms; August, 36; and September, 41; the other 30, 18, and 29 blooms. The totals for the six months from April 1 to September 30 were: Mme. Abel Chatenay 315, Antoine Rivoire 177. These are the most striking examples of this continued bloom, but most of the Hybrid Teas and Teas showed a similar inclination.

I do not think this was a common experience for the season; the little information I have indicates the contrary. I find only two possible explanations: First, a heavy mulch of stable manure was put on the rose-bed in October, 1923; second, what rain we had was late—March and April instead of January and February.

In his valuable "Roses for All American Climates," recently published, Capt. Thomas, with some qualifications, recommends the Teas as most suitable for this climate, with a view to large production of blooms and long season. I believe most writers on the rose dwell on the longer season of the Teas. Personally, I prefer the Hybrid Teas because of their better stems and greater substance of petal. On the next page are some figures showing one year's production of all of my Teas and Hybrid Teas over two years in place; these figures, it will be seen, favor the Hybrid Teas.

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Teas	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Maman Cochet		2	18	2			9	31	9	20	18	6
Papa Gontier	3	10	1	1			4	10	4	9	9	4
Perle des Jardins		6	63	5			14	49	142	32	36	13
White Maman Cochet	1	22	17	3			16	33	12	11	1	2
Unknown variety		8	31	3			36	38	23	13	3	1
Unknown variety		2	4	2			12	16	20	5	12	4
Unknown variety		1					6	1	4	5		7
Totals	4	51	134	16			97	178	214	95	79	37
Averages	.6	7.3	19.1	2.3			13.9	25.4	30.6	13.6	11.3	5.3

Average blooms per month per plant, 10.8.

Hybrid Teas	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Antoine Rivoire			9				1	44	33	22	21	4
Antoine Rivoire	3	11	6	2			4	47	49	30	18	29
Etoile de France		8	69	5			2	60	49	64	38	9
Gruss an Teplits			10	4			10	28	45	18	4	1
Gruss an Teplits	6						3	40	13	31	15	12
Killarney		1	50				12	88	80	41	11	
Killarney			60				29	94	109	42	31	1
Killarney			39	3			14	35	67	17	7	1
La France	6							20	1	7	3	3
Los Angeles		3	18			1	12	43	17	17	3	16
Mme. Abel Chatenay		7	22				24	45	77	92	36	41
Mme. Caroline Testout (?)			38	7			1	66	23	53		
Mrs. Charles Russell		2	5				7	10	5	10	3	4
Ophelia		10	8	1			3	29	22	20	39	2
Unknown variety		2	35				18	14	29	9	7	13
Totals	1.5	44	369	22		1	140	663	619	473	236	136
Monthly averages	1.0	2.9	24.6	1.5			9.3	44.2	41.3	31.5	15.7	9.1

Average blooms per month per plant, 15.1.

I do not want to draw any dogmatic conclusions from these data. I realize that among roses, as among men, variations between individuals of a variety may be as great as variations between typical specimens of distinct varieties, but in this group of individuals the Hybrid Teas have as long a season and more blooms than the Teas.

Now a word regarding desirable and undesirable varieties: When I bought my place, three and a half years ago, it contained sixty-odd rose plants. The first year I gave to passive observation. Then I began culling and replacing the poorest ones with better varieties. Most of these are not included in the above list because they have been in place less than two years and have not had a chance to show definitely what they can do, but I am satisfied that Hoosier Beauty and Hadley are superior to the reds I previously had.

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Regarding a few varieties, I have definite views. For this climate I consider Los Angeles a most satisfactory rose. Mine has, in the three seasons since planted, produced 40, 76, and 109 blooms (the last an incomplete year—it ought to be increased to about 130), and never one imperfect or faded. I find a choice between Antoine Rivoire and Ophelia difficult. The first lacks perfume; the other tends to blast; otherwise they seem almost identical; both are very satisfactory varieties. Another is Mme. Abel Chatenay. It is subject to mildew and the blooms decrease in size as the season advances, but its long season, great productiveness, beautifully formed buds, and fine color make it desirable in spite of these shortcomings. Etoile de France balls badly. I had condemned it, but in view of this year's experience have decided to carry it through another year. In the spring its large production of buds was reduced by disbudding to 62. All of these but three failed to open and were removed in May. A new lot of buds formed, with the same result—49 balled blooms were taken off in June. The next lot opened into beautiful and perfect blooms—64 in July, 38 in August, and 9 in September. The last 20 or so were small, but perfect buds for cutting. I believe the balling is due to great diurnal variations of temperature, most marked in the spring months. Except on rainy days this is nearly always 30 degrees, often 40 and sometimes 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Perhaps early morning humidity augments the effect, but I do not believe that humidity alone produces the condition noted, because as the summer advances the fog increases but the balling ceases. I intend next spring to retard this rose as much as possible by late pruning and withholding water, and to disbud it up to the end of June.

Perle des Jardins shows a high production of blooms (this year 360 to date), but until a few weeks ago I had never seen a perfect one. The outer petals have always shriveled before the buds were ready to cut. I would say that this rose is not at all suitable for our climate. This and Reve d'Or were the only yellows I had originally, and I have been looking for a good variety of this color. I put in a Constance this year, but am not altogether satisfied with it. It has not enough substance and opens too quickly, also fades to some extent. From observation of the variety in other gardens, I believe Golden Emblem is

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better, but still not all that is to be desired. I note that Captain Thomas recommends Mme. Charles Lutaud for this climate, but it does not seem to be listed by local growers. Louise Catherine Breslau is another variety I put in this year. It did not yet get a fair start.

The rose Louise Catherine Breslau is variously described in books and grower's lists as "coral-red," "coral-red shaded chrome-yellow," "shrimp-pink shaded coral-red and chrome-yellow," and "shrimp-pink shaded coppery orange and chrome-yellow." Mine was a solid color, the same as the center of the Los Angeles—coral-pink. Los Angeles I find described a "coral-pink," "flame-pink," and "silvery salmon-pink." To a beginner trying to become acquainted with rose varieties, this is quite confusing. Perhaps the disagreement regarding colors is unavoidable; differences of climate and soil may cause color changes. Some varieties seem to have a natural tendency to vary in color. I have seen on an Antoine Rivoire, at one time, two blooms so different in color as to appear distinct varieties. But I do believe there is too much confusion in the description of roses and that it would be beneficial to all concerned if descriptions were standardized and values assigned. Cannot the American Rose Society do something in that direction beyond the annual referendum? The referendum is good, as far as it goes, but I fear that those who take part rest their choice more on an emotional than on a reasoned basis.

Although conditions favored it more than usual, the mildew was not so bad this year, due, I believe, to the ground having been sprayed several times with a lime-sulphur solution, instead of the plants. I used one part lime to ten parts water, too strong for foliage—and covered a radius of about 20 inches around each bush. An advantage of this treatment is avoidance of the unsightly condition of sprayed foliage. Also, I noted that a bed containing some roses among annuals, and which is regularly sprinkled with a hose instead of being irrigated, was practically free from mildew, although containing varieties subject to the disease. These experiences incline me to believe that occasional spraying of the ground with lime-sulphur of the strength mentioned above, and frequent washing with a hose, is an effective treatment for mildew.

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More Denver Rose News

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

WHEN it is known that the garden of Dr. William L. Hess, of Denver, Colo., includes 804 varieties, probably a larger collection than can be found in any other garden in America, the continued critical and acute observations made available to his fellow rose-lovers assume even more importance. It is the Editor's belief that these careful individual observations made by such enthusiasts as our Denver friend are of the very first value.

DENVER, COLO., *October 31, 1924*

Dear Mr. McFarland: The past winter was very severe for roses. The temperature took a sudden drop New Year's morning, from 60° to 20° below zero, in the space of forty-eight hours, necessitating a number of changes on my score-cards this spring, for percentage ratios of hardiness.

I will comment only upon some of the later varieties growing in my garden: Diadem is my special favorite. It is a deep salmon to copper-orange with flame tints, having richer tones than most roses of such blends; good growth; large flowers; excellent for cutting.

My two bushes of Imperial Potentate, 2 feet high, are a marvel in productiveness of bloom. The color is a fine intense pink, and the blooms are well formed and large. Some partly frosted blooms were still retained October 28, when Jesse A. Currey, of Portland, Ore., on visiting my garden, stated that he chose this rose as a promising newcomer out of a number of seedlings.

Etoile de Feu is salmon-pink and coral-red, shaded with flame tint. The foliage is glossy and the plant is branching, and blooms well until late fall—a rose I would not be without. Aspirant Marcel Rouyer is a deep apricot, more reddish in center, tinted salmon on outer petals. It resembles Joseph Hill, though a poorer grower, the latter doing exceedingly well in this climate. Fragrant Bouquet is a flesh-pink, shaded gold, but slightly fragrant with good petalage. Ethel Somerset is a shrimp-pink; looks very promising.

Souvenir de George Beckwith has proved a strong grower, with large, globular, shrimp-tinted orange-yellow flowers. I like the color better than Los Angeles or Lyon Rose, the two latter having proved poor growers here. Felicity is a brilliant rose-pink, fragrant, and profuse bloomer; resembles Indiana, though lighter in color. Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren has a cadmium-yellow bud, passing to orange-yellow, borne on long stems; distinctly fragrant, and a delightful color in yellows. Mabel Morse shows a clear deep golden yellow; especially fine in bud, and a good fall bloomer. Hawlmark Crimson is a semi-double, crimson-maroon, with a lovely velvety sheen; darker in color and more lasting than K. of K. or Red-Letter Day, though not so prolific nor vigorous in growth; best in hot weather.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts [see Plate XI, facing page 136.—ED.] is a two-toned yellow and apricot, opening deeper yellow; blooms full and large, with a decided fruity scent. Covent Garden, a deep crimson with darker flushes on reverse of petals, is a fine autumn bloomer. Louise Criner is snow-white with cream center;

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a poor grower this season. La Champagne is a peach-blossom tint, orange-yellow at base; flowers very loose when open; Mrs. Calvin Coolidge a clear buff-yellow, of medium growth and good bloomer, but color not striking.

Burgemeester Sandberg is a soft silvery pink, with outer petals rose-colored; buds globular; stems a little short; medium growth; with one season's experience. I am charmed with this delicate pink, especially in bud. Mrs. Charles Lamplough shows soft tones of light lemon in blooms of good substance, but with me is almost a pure white in fall. Mrs. Dunlop Best, a reddish apricot, shaded golden yellow at the base, gave me seventy blooms this season. Mrs. Hornby Lewis, yellow with copper shadings, somewhat resembles Mme. Ravary, though a poorer bloomer and dwarfer, but holds color better.

Mrs. Warren G. Harding, a sport of Columbia, though darker and richer in color, has a peculiar stippled effect, even more pronounced than Columbia Supreme; of the same habit and growth as its parent, but distinctive in color. Una Wallace, very tall, similar in growth to La Tosca, gives extra-long stems, and always looks fresh, with its striking reddish pink flowers. Padre is a semi-double of medium size, glowing orange, tinted carmine; best in bud.

President Wilson has very large flowers of a clear pink, but for the past five years it balls at intervals each season, and is subject to mildew and black-spot. Capitaine Georges Dessirier has large, fragrant flowers of a dark velvety red, shaded crimson and fiery red; bushy habit and much superior to its parent, Chateau de Clos Vougeot. Templar is a clear bright red, slightly fragrant; bloomed well this season. Mrs. C. V. Haworth shows a freakish color of apricot to buff, with reflexes of petals shading to cerise; a distinct novelty. Sensation, a scarlet-crimson with maroon shadings, is larger than Templar, and very attractive in the half-open bud; medium growth.

President Cherioux, prawn-red and salmon-pink, shaded with yellow, has large, globular flowers, bush two and one-half feet tall, and is an early bloomer and a favorite. Mme. Edmond Gillet, deep orange-carmine, has a large bush and is a profuse bloomer. Eldorado shows copper flowers, suffused orange and salmon, larger and better than Miss Lolita Armour, without the weak neck. Souvenir de Georges Pernet has large, ovoid bud of oriental-red, shaded yellow; flowers large and full; bush quite branching; flowers seem too heavy for the stems; branches so weak that buds sometimes lie on the ground.

Independence Day is gold, stained flame, overlaid with orange and apricot; almost identical in color with Sunny Jersey, but bush larger, and better foliage.

Lulu is almost single, with a very long narrow bud, somewhat resembling Mrs. Alfred Tate, though of thinner petalage; color orange-salmon and pink; this rose brings to my mind Padre, Mrs. Farmer, Franklin, Hawlmark Crimson, K. of K., Irish Fireflame, Irish Elegance, Old-Gold, Isobel, and Severine—all single or semi-double, with a more or less delicate scent and thin petalage; all exquisite in bud, the open flower revealing lovely centers, which give an added beauty to these decorative varieties. They are also quite lasting if cut in bud in the early morning. I am growing more fond of these roses each year.

I obtained the Polyantha, Mme. Anth. Kluis [see Plate XIX, facing page 200.—Ed.], which you mentioned in one of your letters this spring, and, while not yet listed, I would describe it as tones of flame-coral and scarlet—a fascinating color. Some other later Polyanthas growing in my garden are: Ideal, a dark velvety crimson, the darkest of all, and a popular color; Glory of Hurst, bright cherry-red; Joseph Guy (syn. Lafayette), bright crimson-scarlet, an unusually productive bloomer, the bush and flowers being slightly larger than Rödhätte, but identical in color; Nathalie Nypels, reddish orange, changing to hydrangea-pink—a striking color; Chatillon Rose, a light cerise-pink with white center, semi-double and very lasting; flowers similar in color to American Pillar.

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Rudolph Kluis is a very attractive vermilion-red; Indefectible, a wonderful bright coral-red; Etoile Luisante, orange-red bud, opening coral-flame—a miniature Mme. Edouard Herriot. Evelyn Thornton is a lovely shell-pink, deepening to salmon, with orange shadings; Dorothy Haworth is a coral-pink with delicate shell tints, shading to salmon.

Something decidedly new among the various coral-reds and pinks, and my favorite, is Coral Cluster,* of an entrancing soft coral—a color not found in any other rose in my collection.

With my 152 varieties of climbers, I could, like Tennyson's brook, "go on forever," so I will mention only my latest inspiration, the new Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot, a sport of that well-known rose, but much more productive in bloom, the only climber, with the exception of Climbing Orleans, which I mentioned last year, that bloomed continuously until freezing weather.

Also, a word of praise for Mermaid, a pillar rose, which I have grown for the past five years, showing a large, single, sulphur-yellow flower, with deep amber stamens, tinged reddish with age. It is hardy with protection, but should it freeze to the ground, will bloom the following spring on its new growth; it blooms sparsely all summer, and retains its wonderful glossy foliage.

In writing you this summary of the doings of the newer varieties, I am ever mindful of the effectiveness of many of the older roses which have been blooming for me the past twenty years. For example, the old-time, capricious American Beauty, though very hardy, demands much attention. By fertilizing it liberally, keeping the soil sweetened with lime to prevent leaves from turning yellow, with the bush in a well-drained sunny position, to offset its susceptibility to cold, wet, and dampness, it gives me over one hundred blooms each year, incomparable in fragrance among my eight hundred and four varieties of roses.

Another very old favorite, Austrian Copper, originated in 1596, is hardy, mildew and black-spot resistant, and, unlike American Beauty, grows without much attention. Of the same habit and growth, and blooming immediately after the early yellows, are Hugonis, *Rosa xanthina*, Harison's Yellow, and Persian Yellow. Austrian Copper is bright coppery red, the reverse of petals being a golden yellow. My ten-year-old bush is 6 feet in height, 20 feet in circumference, the pendulous branches spreading in all directions and in June literally covered with thousands of blooms—a ravishing riot of color, it is then absolute queen of my garden.—WILLIAM L. HESS.

From Dr. Hess' last year's letter is carried forward his statement that he controls mildew and black-spot in this great collection by using, every two weeks, the Massey dust treatment first presented in the 1918 Annual. This is simply the thorough, not casual, covering of the foliage with a mixture of nine parts (by bulk) of dusting sulphur and one part powdered lead arsenate. The treatment is cheap, it is not difficult, it does not discolor the foliage. Like the ten commandments of Moses, it is neglected by many who whine about rose troubles!

Attention is also called to his plant of Austrian Copper. Others would find this old shrub worth while.

*This Polyantha, a sport of Orleans sent out by the truth-telling Englishman, Richard Murrell, does not appear yet to be in American commerce.—EDITOR.

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Own-Root Roses in Colorado

By JOHN T. ROBERTS, JR., Denver, Colo.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Here is a frank and definite showing of the value of own-root roses under certain special conditions, and a clear statement as to some found to be "weak sisters."

THE following observations are based on reports relating to about 75,000 rose plants in the immediate vicinity of Denver, Colo., and on the experiences of about 500 people. Very few of these people are collectors or large growers; indeed, many of them grow but a dozen or two plants. Close contact with them gives us the opportunity to present what is, in effect, a symposium of their conclusions.

Denver is a city of sunshine and open winters. Due to its altitude of 5,200 feet, the temperature drops pretty low at times during the winter. Frosts occur late in the spring, and, some years, freezing weather commences in September. Several weeks in June are likely to be very hot, but, ordinarily, the summer is moderately cool. While this area is classed as one suitable for only Hybrid Perpetuals and Rugosas, there are ten-year-old, vigorous Tea roses now alive in Denver gardens.

More fatal to roses than the cold is the dryness of the air. During especially open winters, roses will die because of desiccation of the roots, if not protected. Dormant roses may be injured before they reach the gardener, if not so carefully packed as to assure moisture about the roots. In times past, this condition has been so bad that many people have not tried to plant roses, feeling sure that they would die.

To avoid this loss of dormant roses, for some years past we have been growing and selling one-year-old, pot-grown, own-root roses. The varieties are selected for their vigor, and the plants grown in greenhouses at a temperature suiting their needs. Perhaps these plants do not give as vigorous growth as budded stock, and may not do as well as dormant own-root stock, but they are sure to grow.

The following roses have been found satisfactory, judged entirely on an own-root basis, and by their behavior under Colorado conditions. The extreme brightness of the summer

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PLATE VIII. The hybrid Austrian Brier Climber, STAR OF PERSIA
(See page 196)
(Reprinted by courtesy of Bobbink & Atkins.)

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sun scalds some reds and bleaches most yellows. Roses are better in September than any other month.

American Beauty, Annie Laurie, Burbank, Columbia, Commonwealth, Crusader, Double White Killarney, Duchess of Wellington, Frank W. Dunlop, Golden Ophelia, Gruss an Teplitz, Hadley, Irish Fireflame, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, and Killarney.

La France, Legion, Miss Cynthia Forde, Mme. Butterfly, Mme. Caroline Testout, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell, Mrs. Charles Bell, Mrs. Henry Sewall, My Maryland, Ophelia, our unnamed salmon, Priscilla, Radiance, Red Columbia, Red Radiance, Rose Marie, Sensation, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, Sunburst, and White Ophelia.

There are no Pernetianas in this list, except Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Most of them lack vigor either on their own roots or budded. Perhaps the average temperature throughout the growing season is too low for their requirements. Varieties such as Los Angeles are reported to do wonderfully well for some growers, while others report very indifferent success under apparently identical conditions.

Hybrid Perpetuals all do well here, with the possible exception of some of the darker reds, which are apt to scald.

Some other roses do so poorly here as to be quite generally discarded. The following list gives a few of these, together with what seems to be the reason for their lack of popularity:

Bloomfield Abundance, lacks substance; Champ Weiland, too single; Clotilde Soupert, too unsightly after blooming; Countess Clanwilliam, too single; Ecarlate, not as good as Gruss an Teplitz; Edel, stem too weak for the flower; Edith Part, lacks strength of growth and size of flower; Edward Mawley, mildews too badly; Etoile de France, mildews too badly; Evelyn, no improvement on Ophelia; and Frances Willard, weak grower.

General MacArthur, lacks substance in the flower; General-Superior Arnold Janssen, mildews too badly; Hermosa, Burbank a much better color; Killarney Brilliant, too few petals; Laurent Carle, mildews too badly; Lillian Moore, bleaches white too quickly; Maman Cochet, weak in the stem—lacks quality in the flower; Meteor, unsatisfactory color; Milady, too apt to black-spot; Mlle. Helene Cambier, too pale; Mme. Paul Euler, a weak grower; Mrs. J. C. Ainsworth, black-spots too badly; Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, too weak a grower; Mrs. Charles E. Russell, too prone to black-spot; Mrs. George Shawyer, too apt to mildew, Mrs. John Cook, poor bud and flower form; Mrs. Moorefield Storey, stems too weak for the flower; and Mrs. Wemyss Quin, a poor grower.

National Emblem, stems far too weak; Old Gold, too single, not enough flowers; Perle des Jardins, fades too easily; Pilgrim, stems too weak; President Taft, weak grower; Rhea Reid, poor color—blues too easily; Richmond, too single (many better reds); Senateur Mascuraud, bleaches too easily; September Morn, very weak grower; Winnie Davis, lacks character; White Maman Cochet, lacks quality in the flower; White La France, not white—a poor thing; and White Cécile Brunner, not a white.

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Georgia Roses

By MRS. E. P. CRENSHAW, Atlanta, Ga.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—North Georgia is evidently a comfortable place for the roses that do well in the North. Atlanta is some 1,200 feet above sea-level, and thus has somewhat the climate of southern Virginia near the ocean plane. Mrs. Crenshaw gives both cheer and help in her rose letter. (See also the rose-covered R. F. D. boxes in the Atlanta vicinity, as shown on Plate XV, facing page 168.)

WHAT melody is to music, what expression is to the human voice, what rhyme is to poetry, what color is to the painting, and form to sculpture—that the rose is to the floral kingdom. It is the emblem of love, and comes into our lives with its beauty and fragrance to cheer and to comfort. It has been the theme of the poets since the "morning stars sang together." It has a place in history that no other flower has ever attained. Mythology used it to express its most beautiful legends and fables. Some roses grow in almost every land except the very coldest zones—last summer I saw the Cliff Rose growing, seemingly, out of the rocks overhanging the Grand Canyon in Arizona and giving intimate beauty to that scene of vast grandeur.

Roses in the southern states revel in bloom for eight months in the year, if they have half a chance. They bloom all the year in mild winters and often give their beauty and fragrance to decorate the Christmas feast. People from the cold states who come South in April and May are amazed at the riot of rose blooms in our gardens. This is due, in some sections, to the red clay soil which, I believe, is best of all for roses.

Even our most unproductive soil will give good results if enriched with cow-manure, poultry-droppings, or bone-meal at some time during January or February. Late fertilizing in spring or summer only "fires" the bushes in our hot climate. If manure is needed during the summer, use liquid manure and be sure it is not too strong. Oak leaves and pine-straw are good to put on the ground in the fall. These, dug deep into the soil in March, make a good mulch that will not let the ground bake in our hot sun. Wood-ashes and soot furnish needed material for making perfect blooms.

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The best time for planting a rose-garden in northern Georgia is in the fall or early winter. Late spring planting is not very satisfactory in the South unless the plants are shaded from the hot sun and kept well watered.

Both Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses do well with us. In fact, all varieties flourish here. It is a difficult task to select a few dozen best growers from a list of hundreds that flourish in this climate. The American Rose Society's referendum report places Radiance first in the South and it deserves this first place, for its colors are superb and its size immense. Nothing surpasses it, but some give it a close run for first honors. Frau Karl Druschki ranks so very close to Radiance that it is hard to decide between them. At a meeting of a garden club in September, vases of the two varieties were placed side by side and no one could decide which was best.

Paul Neyron is a great favorite here. A friend of mine piles oak leaves around her bushes in the fall, using no other fertilizer, and she is noted for the immense blooms she obtains. Her rose-garden has a clay subsoil, and, enriched by leaves, this soil makes ideal rose material.

Columbia is a general favorite, also Killarney. Duchesse de Brabrant, "Teddy" Roosevelt's favorite rose, is an everbloomer, and is that shade of pink which looks well with ageratum. Jonkheer J. L. Mock is extensively grown.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria gives us the long white buds and stems that are prized by florists for designs and bridal bouquets.

Among the yellows we have a wide range of varieties that seem to catch our glorious sunshine and store it up, hurling it back at us increased a thousand-fold. Sunburst, Mrs. Aaron Ward, and Mme. Butterfly vie with each other in giving us this reflected sunshine. Ophelia has a beautiful bud, but the full-blown rose is nearly single and many object to it.

In the reds we have American Beauty, Crimson Queen, Crusader, and Gruss an Teplitz—all good.

Among climbing roses we find Dr. W. Van Fleet and Silver Moon exceedingly good, while Dorothy Perkins blights in this soil, and is being discarded. Many rose-growers are trying all the Van Fleet roses as they are put on the market. I believe Mary Wallace will become a great favorite.

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Texas Roses

By W. E. HAISLEY, Sinton, Texas

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Texas has not realized her rose opportunities, possibly because those who start to grow roses there imitate the North as to varieties, overlooking the advantage in the Tea varieties. Mr. Haisley clearly points the way to many more rose-gardens in Texas.

THE rose has always been, to me, the most wonderful and beautiful of all members of the floral kingdom, and that old-fashioned rose which brightened my mother's doorway, back in the beloved Hoosier State, yet stands out in my memory as the queen of all. I well remember the care she gave it and how she strove to protect it from the chilly blasts of the frozen North. That one rose bush kindled within me the desire to have a real rose-garden now coming into realization.

As climatic conditions more or less determine the growth and development of mankind, they also affect to a greater degree the production and distribution of plant-life. This law of nature was made more real to me when I started to make my rose-garden dream a reality down here in the "Sunny South."

To profit by the experience of men versed in rose-culture in this country, I subscribed for some floral magazines, secured many rose catalogues, and joined the American Rose Society. I devoured all the information I could as to what roses to plant, when to plant them, how to plant them, and how best to care for them after they were planted. While I gleaned much knowledge from my reading, the greater number of articles I read were more applicable to the states with colder climates. I found few articles dealing with the far South, where it is not a question of how to carry them through long, cold winters, but rather how to tide them over long, hot summers.

It is well worth while to belong to the American Rose Society. One Rose Annual is worth several times the cost of membership to anyone interested in roses, and I would have saved myself money had I joined it before I purchased my roses.

I started with 125 roses as my goal, and of this number I planted about sixty-five varieties, purchasing them from various nurseries all the way from California to Pennsylvania.

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As to preparation, I followed the usual instructions found in our rose-guides; I dug trenches 18 inches deep, 20 inches wide, and left a space of 4 feet between each trench. I removed all the lower soil and refilled with top soil, mixing it with well-rotted barnyard fertilizer and rotten cotton-seed hulls. These hulls were secured from the cotton-gins common to our cotton-growing sections. After the roses were planted, I spread a layer of these hulls 4 to 5 inches deep around the rose bushes and all over the trenches; this served as a fertilizer and a protection against the hot sun and kept the surface of the ground as mellow as an ash-heap when the adjacent soil would be baked hard.

I have kept a complete record of all the roses I bought. I planted some in each month for the first four months of the year; and those I set out during January went through the summer much better than those planted in other months. By one row, containing thirty-two roses, I placed a row of drain-tile just below the surface, about 10 inches from the plants, placing a small amount of gravel at the joints opposite each rose. This was an ideal sub-irrigation proposition and I have had better results from this row of roses than from any other.

Black-spot has been my greatest enemy; I have not been bothered with mildew or aphis. I have found that if I begin in plenty of time, using plenty of common sulphur or "All-in-One Fungicide and Insecticide" I can control black-spot.

Recently there has appeared a green beetle covered with black spots that burrows into the petals and very soon mutilates the blossom—I do not know the name of the pest—and the only way I have found to get rid of it is to go over the bushes about three times daily and knock it into a can of kerosene.

I believe that the success of an amateur rose-grower largely depends upon his planting those kinds of roses that are adapted to the climate in which he lives. In my selection of roses I centered on the Hybrid Teas, and out of the great number I planted I have obtained the best results, both as to beauty and number of blooms, from the following:

Radiance, Red Radiance, National Emblem, Crimson Queen, Hadley, Golden Emblem, Gruss an Teplitz, Mrs. Charles Bell, Francis Scott Key, Hill's America, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, and Mme. Colette Martinet.

I planted only seven different kinds of Tea roses—they all

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seem to thrive, but the following have excelled all others in beauty and bloom.

Lady Hillingdon, Papa Gontier, White Maman Cochet, and William R. Smith.

Of the Pernetiana roses, Miss Lolita Armour, Mme. Edouard Herriot, and Mrs. S. K. Rindge are as beautiful as nature could make them. They have done the best of any of the Pernetiana roses, but if I had it to do over again I would not plant them. This is a climate for everblooming roses, and one gets so few blooms from the Pernetianas during the year.

I planted nine varieties of the Polyanthas, and I was successful with Cécile Brunner, Tip-Top, and Mme. Norbert Levavasseur.

Very late in the spring of 1924 I planted out a Mary Wallace rose, and, although it has not yet bloomed, I am convinced it is going to live up to its reputation as it has grown 10 feet this summer and has never been affected with black-spot.

From my own experience, I am now of the opinion (which opinion has recently been greatly strengthened by a very interesting letter I received from Mr. G. A. Stevens, of Harrisburg, Pa.) that we should major on the Tea roses in climates such as we have here. The texture of the petals of these roses is of much finer quality than the petals of the Hybrid Teas—a great many are like silk compared with calico—and they bloom almost continuously, in fact, from many of my bushes I am gathering roses at least ten months out of the year.

This section of the country is the natural home of a great many roses, but it takes work to get results, and if one is not willing to devote a little time each day after office hours to this work he had better stay out of the rose game. I have observed that the majority of people punch a hole in the ground, jam a rose bush into it, and then leave it without further thought or care. Under this treatment, the rose usually dies, and they either attribute its death to root-rot or say, "Roses do not do well in this country." On the contrary, I know from my own experience that, with proper care, attention, and work, one can have an almost continuous riot of blossoms at least ten months in the year down in this southern "Dixie Land."

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Is the South Growing the Right Roses?

AN EDITORIAL COME-BACK

IN THE midst of an otherwise highly complimentary letter received from our enthusiastic rose-growing friend of Vicksburg, Miss., Mr. W. A. Morgan (author of the beautiful poem on page 22 of the 1924 Annual), the Editor was confronted with a rather serious accusation, in these words:

If there were to be any possible criticism of the Annual, it is that nowhere, and especially in this one, am I able to find anything that gives the southern rose-grower real help. You northern fellows, who have ten roses to our one, are so taken up with your problems of winter protection, that you lose sight of the fact that down in this country we have just as serious a problem in summer protection. This is peculiarly true of yellow roses, except Marechal Niel. I have never seen a good yellow rose grown in the South. Last year I set out six Mrs. Ambrose Ricardo and was simply entranced by the spring bloom, but by September every plant was dead.

Also, we have a bug infestation prolonged almost throughout the entire summer, which would set the northern rose-grower crazy. We must also consider that with the humid climate, long-continued hot weather, and generally rich soil, we get a prodigious growth of cane, which, coupled with diseases such as black-spot, produces a leggy, unsightly growth. Never have I seen in the South a rose-garden where the bushes were covered with foliage to the extent shown in pictures of northern gardens.

If you know of anyone in the South who is having real success with the Hybrid Tea roses as *bushes*, I wish you would let me know, and I will certainly go and see them. I do hope that if it is possible to get any information of value to the southern grower, the 1925 Annual will contain a part of it.

The Editor's immediate reaction to this letter was to check up upon the past issues of the Annual to learn the precise situation. He found that there had been seven major articles dealing wholly with rose-growing in the South published in the nine previous Annuals issued—two in the 1916 Annual, and one each in the 1917, 1918, 1919, 1921, and 1924 issues.

A careful rereading of these articles set the Editor to thinking, and a recheck of the varieties reported on favorably by southern members in the annual referendums aroused a suspicion in his mind which is still there: that the force of advertising and the general fame of Hybrid Tea roses have given them undeserved prominence in southern gardens, to the exclusion of the many fine, tender roses which flourish in that favored climate, and not at all in the North.

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Rose literature and rose endeavor in the past thirty years have been devoted primarily to the Hybrid Tea class. It is no more than natural that southern people should be deeply impressed, and that they should also undertake to grow the Hybrid Teas. But it must not be forgotten that these roses were largely developed in northern regions as a *substitute for the tender Teas*, as well as to add color.

Now Mr. Morgan's difficulties are wholly with these same Hybrid Teas, never proposed for the genial climate that will grow to perfection Marechal Niel and similar roses which will not endure the North at all. Possibly a readjustment ought to be proposed. The United States is big enough for more than one type of rose. Indeed, it is so big that no one type of rose can be properly grown in all sections. To attempt it is to invite failure. We should not expect Florida to grow the same roses as Minnesota, or to find California's roses doing well in New England. Each district should choose its own and grow the roses best adapted to it, without regard to those flourishing in other sections. Roses are not automobiles, typewriters, and alarm clocks, to be standardized everywhere!

To get to the bottom of this matter, personal letters were addressed to more than forty members of the American Rose Society who live in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, asking each of them to recount rose experiences, with particular reference to the behavior of the Teas, Noisettes, and other tender roses. Eight replies were received, including the two excellent articles which precede this one.

Elwyn N. Moses, of West Palm Beach, Fla., writes in part:

As a result of the flooding of my property for about three weeks by the dynamiting of a protection dyke, I have only a scant half dozen varieties left out of fifty. Eugene E. Marlitt has proved to be vigorous, practically continuous blooming, very fragrant, but needs to be grown on a stock suitable to this soil or on its own roots. It came through the flood without damage. Mme. Norbert Levavasseur (Red Baby Rambler) is growing vigorously; *Rosa odorata* and *R. multiflora* have come through in good shape. Louis Philippe has done so well in Florida that it is called the "Florida Rose." I am fully convinced that the more tropical roses are the ones to work with in this territory, and I am getting a start of some tropical varieties as well as the Teas and Noisettes.

T. S. Wilbur, of Charleston, S. C., thus comes back:

The roses which do best in our climate are the old-fashioned roses, the Teas

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and Noisettes, such as Lamarque, Devoniensis (both bush and climber), Reine Marie Henriette, Duchesse de Brabant, Souvenir de la Malmaison, Marechal Niel, Reve d'Or, Safrano, the Cochets, American Beauty, Paul Neyron, Magna Charta, and the more recent Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Frau Karl Druschki, Radiance, Red Radiance, Dr. W. Van Fleet, and Silver Moon. The Banksias run riot here and are much prized. The difficulty with the new roses is that they open too wide by 10 o'clock and lose their color.

Dr. C. J. Decker, of Athens, Ga., writes that he finds Tea roses too "rangy" for the small garden, which, we take it, means that they are embarrassing in their vigor; but, on the other hand, Dr. C. B. Robinson, of Marion, Ala., says, in part:

Theoretically, Teas ought to do well in this climate; but in my hands they have failed miserably. They never attain any size, which means a lack of vigor. I have tried over a hundred varieties of Teas and Hybrid Teas, and have found less than a dozen that repay the trouble I devote to them. The best are: Radiance, Red Radiance, Mrs. Charles Russell, Duchess of Wellington, Mme. Butterfly, Hoosier Beauty, Antoine Rivoire, Ophelia, Maman Cochet, and White Maman Cochet, Sunburst, and Mrs. Aaron Ward. The Hybrid Perpetuals are represented by J. B. Clark, the best red rose I ever saw; Frau Karl Druschki, and a sport from Druschki which originated in my garden. As climbers I find American Pillar, Climbing American Beauty, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Silver Moon, and Dr. W. Van Fleet all that can be desired. In this climate, plants should be obtained from the nearest nursery as they have to be acclimated before they do well; and I find my best roses are those I grow from cuttings taken from nursery plants. Roses must be well mulched during the spring and summer, and watered copiously when dry, if fall blooming is desired.

A. H. Cary, of Savannah, Ga., states the case clearly:

I regret I can tell little about Tea roses. I have but two Teas in my garden, Mme. Lambard and White Maman Cochet. The former is especially vigorous and both of them do well, but I do not think they can compare with the Hybrid Teas. Why is it that Tea roses have lost favor? What has become of those popular Teas of other days, such as the old queen of queens, Catherine Mermet and her two beautiful sports, Bridesmaid and The Bride; also Perle des Jardins, Papa Gontier, Isabella Sprunt, Duchesse de Brabant, Mme. de Watteville, Mme. Hoste, and others? The answer seems to be that the Hybrid Tea roses have superseded all others because they are superior, combining the best characteristics of the Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals.

T. A. Butler, of Port Arthur, Texas, whose garden is only four and one-half feet above sea level, and twelve miles from the Gulf of Mexico, gives light on the subject. He says:

"Where the soil is not too heavy, Tea roses and Hybrid Teas of the fully double varieties do well up to one hundred miles from the coast. Semi-double varieties are nearly a failure, as they become single and go off color by the first of June. In the fall Maman Cochet produces the finest blooms of any rose with the exception of Devoniensis. Duchesse d'Auerstaedt is a wonderful climber, equal to Maréchal Niel and a better grower; but the climbing Cochets are superior to any climbers I have seen. The following roses are excellent for this district: Cécile Brunner, Clotilde Soupert, Crimson Chatenay, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, La France, Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, Mlle. Franziska

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Kruger, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Perle des Jardins, Radiance, Red Radiance, Red Chatenay, Souvenir du President Carnot, Paul Neyron."

Upon receiving this slight encouragement a list of Roses was prepared, as a suggestion, for the southern rose-lovers to adventure with. These lists exclude the Hybrid Perpetuals, the Hybrid Teas, the so-called Pernetianas, and the hardy climbers. Most of them are old varieties, but none the less beautiful for that; and all of them are found in at least one 1924 catalogue published in this country. The list of Teas, Noisettes, etc., could be extended if free intercourse were still permitted with Europe. The Editor does not guarantee that these roses will do better than Hybrid Teas for southern growers, but if the Hybrid Teas are not altogether satisfactory, give these a trial:

All Tea Roses: Alexander Hill Gray, Bon Silene, Catherine Mermet, Cornelia Cook, Devoniensis, Duchesse de Brabant, Etoile de Lyon, Freiherr von Marschall, Hugo Roller, Isabella Sprunt, Lady Hillingdon, Lady Plymouth, Lady Roberts, Maman Cochet, Marie Guillot, Marie Van Houtte, Minnie Francis, Miss Alice de Rothschild, Mlle. Franziska Krüger, Mlle. Helène Cambier, Mme. Antoine Mari, Mme. Constant Soupert, Mme. Lambard, Molly Sharman-Crawford, Mrs. B. R. Cant, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mrs. Dudley Cross, Perle des Jardins, Safrano, Sombreuil, Souvenir de Pierre Notting, The Bride, White Maman Cochet, William R. Smith, and Yvonne Vacherot.

Bourbons, Bengals, and Chinas: Apolline, Archiduc Charles, Beauty of Rosemawr, Birdie Blye, Burbank, Chin-Chin, Comtesse du Cayla, Ducher, Eugene E. Marlitt, Fabvier, Fellemberg, Gloire des Rosomanes, Hermosa, Hofgärtner Kalb, Laurette Messimy, Louis Philippe, Mme. Eugène Resal, Old Blush, Queen Mab, Souvenir de la Malmaison, Titania, and Zephirine Drouhin.

Noisettes, Musks, Banksias, Teas, Macartneys, Cherokees, Giganteas—all climbing types: Belle Vichysoise, Cherokee, Chromatella, Comtesse Prozor, Duchesse d'Auerstaëdt, Elie Beauvillain, Fortune's Yellow, François Crousse, Gloire de Dijon, Gainsborough, James Sprunt, Lamarque, Maréchal Niel, Maria Leonida, Mme. Alfred Carriere, Mme. Jules Gravereaux, Ramona, Reine Marie Henriette, Reve d'Or, Solfatare, White and Yellow Banksia, William Allen Richardson, and climbing sports of Teas and Hybrid Teas.

As to possibilities, the Editor reports that one current foreign rose catalogue, that of Ketten Brothers, Luxembourg, lists as now obtainable 144 varieties of Tea roses, 14 Bengal sorts, 16 Noisettes and 9 Bourbons, all of which ought to be "top-notch" in Florida and on the Gulf Coast.

Of this total of 183 varieties probably adapted to the South, barely 40 are known to be now in American commerce. Possibly some southern nurseryman may wake up to the opportunity.

Shall we now answer "not guilty" to Mr. Morgan?

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A Chevy Chase Rose-Garden in 1924

By WHITMAN CROSS, Chevy Chase, Md.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Chevy Chase is really Washington, at least to one who frequently motors into the Federal City from the North. Mr. Cross's experiences fit with those of many other rose-lovers in a favored region.

THIS Chevy Chase rose-garden of mine lies directly on the northwestern border of the District of Columbia, in Chevy Chase, Maryland. It is thus in the transition belt between the Central and Southeastern Rose Zones, as defined by Capt. Thomas in his most valuable book, "Roses for All American Climates." It is hoped that experience in a garden so situated may contribute to the general subject of regional rose-lists, supplementing those already recorded in the Rose Annual in important articles by Messrs. Greeley and Gersdorff.

The garden is situated near the center of a home tract of 2 acres to which the name "Nanjemoy" was given by the builder of the house. When this property was purchased, three years ago, the eastern half, once cultivated as orchard and vegetable-garden, was thickly covered by a volunteer growth of wild cherry, locust, bramble, oriental grass, and weeds, all now cleared away. The garden and immediately surrounding shrubbery are therefore entirely new.

While roses have been planted all over the place, the center for the Hybrid Teas and other small bushes, in formal beds, is on a sunny eastward slope, well protected on the north and west by forest trees and buildings, while elms on the south are too far away to interfere. A beautiful albizzia (mimosa) is the only tree near by, bearing witness to the adaptability of some southern species to this environment.

The natural soil is a rather heavy red clay, somewhat variably sandy, modified by cultivation, which rests within a few feet on the rotten, porous schistose rock of the region. Drainage is excellent. The beds were prepared according to rule, to a depth of 2 feet, using much cow-manure, chopped sod, the better part of the native soil, and some new soil. In later fertilization, sheep-manure, crushed bone, garden compost and some chemical fertilizer have been applied locally.

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The immediate aim of the experiments at "Nanjemoy" is to find out what roses that I care for will reciprocate by liking my garden, assuming they receive intelligent care. As for the ones that will not accept those conditions—"What care I how fair they be if they be not fair for me," adapting an old bit of philosophy to these fair ones of the plant world. There are many others, and new candidates appear every year.

The first planting was in November, 1922; larger plantings were made in the springs of 1923 and 1924, with thirty to forty additional plants each fall. The time is manifestly too short to speak with confidence of the adaptability of many roses, especially as regards failures, because the large spring plantings were under most unfavorable conditions of cold or of wet for two or three weeks after arrival of the roses. No general injury was evident in either case; individual plants have suffered.

About 250 kinds of roses were in bloom at "Nanjemoy" this year. There were 110 of the Tea, Hybrid Tea, Pernetiana, and Hybrid Perpetual groups; 80 other bush roses, and 60 climbers. There were some 500 plants in all.

Chevy Chase shared the remarkably favorable weather conditions for roses prevailing last spring in a large part of the eastern United States. Growth was splendid, and the June and July blooms surpassed anything I had ever seen before. But there was an aftermath far from agreeable. Black-spot, never very bad in other seasons, developed with startling rapidity in the latter part of July, and continued with varied vigor almost to frost. No other pests were serious. By mid-September many bushes were almost denuded of foliage.

It seemed as if the Hybrid Perpetuals Heinrich Muench and Jules Margottin were plague centers, and these bushes were rooted out—too late! All summer long, the affected leaves were removed and burned, the plants and ground sprayed well with Pratt's Sulfocide and dusted with "All-in-One" powder, which had seemed effective the previous season.

It may be worth while to name the Hybrid Tea and Tea roses which, after this trying summer, were in good foliage, comparatively, late in September. *Bloomfield Progress*, Crusader, Duchess of Wellington, General MacArthur, General-Superior Arnold Janssen, *Grace Molyneaux*, Killarney Queen, Lady

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Pirrie, *Lady Plymouth*, Lady Ursula, *Laurent Carle*, Lieut. Chaure, *Mme. Jean Dupuy*, *Mme. Melanie Soupert*, *Mrs. B. R. Cant*, Mrs. Charles Bell, Ophelia (and sports), *Radiance*, *Red Radiance*, *Wm. R. Smith*, *Willowmere*. Those in italics were the best. Most of these were still in good foliage on November 20.

While nearly all the Hybrid Tea and similar roses bloomed finely in June, the summer and fall bloom was disappointing, due, no doubt, to the weakening effect of black-spot. The roses with good foliage were the persistent fall bloomers as well. Frau Karl Druschki had at least twenty blooms on each of two bushes in October and November.

Among the Hybrid Teas an interesting lot of thirty own-root plants came from Father Schoener in Santa Barbara. They arrived before the severe freeze in the spring of 1923, and for that reason mainly, as I suppose, grew more vigorously in the following season than later shipments from other sources. Among these roses were four varieties originated by Father Schoener. Two of these have been very vigorous growers from the first: Pittsburgh (*Rosa gigantea* seedling×Frau Karl Druschki×Mrs. John Laing) and *Arrillaga* (seedling of Provence Rose×Mrs. John Laing×Frau Karl Druschki). In habit both resemble Druschki, as they send out several thick canes 8 to 10 feet in length and continue in growth to the end of the season. Foliage is good, but suffers from black-spot. Blooms in 1923 were fine, large, well-shaped, double, several inches across; fragrance slight; color pale flesh or light pink, not very distinctive. The wet weather of 1924 spoiled nearly all blooms. They balled or opened slowly with discoloration, and the stems could not hold them up. The value of these forms is uncertain, though they may serve well in hybridizing. Bloom in the fall was very scanty.

Charmer (seedling of Pharisaer×Joseph Hill) and Santa Barbara (seedling of Clara Watson×Ophelia) have failed to qualify here; the latter died.

Having ample room for growth, there are naturally many climbing roses at "Nanjemoy"—about ninety plants and sixty kinds—on fences, buildings, arches, pillars, and the ground. Although of but two seasons' growth, a distinct success can be claimed for American Pillar, Aunt Harriet, Baronesse van Itter-

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sum, Christine Wright, Climbing Souvenir of Wootton, Dr. W. Van Fleet, Gardenia, Lady Gay, Miss Helyett, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Reine Olga de Würtemberg, Romeo, and Silver Moon. Many are old favorites here, but a few words on some may be acceptable.

Climbing Souvenir of Wootton is, as Mr. Gersdorff pointed out some years ago, very well adapted to this region. Its delicious perfume is almost constantly in evidence in the garden, and notably so this fall. It has produced many blooms through October and November, up to a freezing spell of three days. On November 18 there were on one plant six blooms and thirty-one buds, most of them showing color. These buds were killed by the freeze, but on November 29 color had appeared on other still swelling buds. Capt. Thomas noted of this rose some years ago, for the Philadelphia district, that it bloomed but once and was of poor growth.

Miss Helyett is an enthusiastic grower at "Nanjemoy," several canes reaching 20 feet in length, but the blooms are not of very clear color, nor do they last well—at least not in past two seasons. Capt. Thomas says that the color is good and the blooms last well in Philadelphia.

Romeo and Reine Olga de Würtemberg are both very strong growers, of good foliage, well retained, and the dark red flowers are striking. The habits of growth differ markedly, the latter breaking out climbing canes at various intervals on the leaders, while Romeo sends them out from the ground. Romeo* bears a profusion of single brilliant crimson flowers in clusters, lasting well. The new shoots are beautiful.

Other climbers doing very well, but not quite so vigorous or perhaps so well established as the above, are Alida Lovett, Birdie Blye, Bouquet Rose, Climbing American Beauty, Climbing Cécile Brunner, Climbing Gruss an Teplitz, Emily Gray, Ernst Grandpierre, Evangeline, Evergreen Gem, Excelsa, Ghislaine de Feligonde, Hiawatha, Klondyke, Milky Way, Purity, Reine Marie Henriette, Rubin, Roserie, Tausendschön, Victory, and Wichmoss.

*Easlea, the originator, says Romeo is a double, perfectly formed flower, resembling a miniature Liberty. Perhaps there is a mixture somewhere—the plant in the Editor's garden blooms semi-double. Or, it may be that he has another Romeo, for two foreign raisers have used this fine Shakesperean name.—EDITOR.

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Emily Gray was slow in establishing herself by the front porch, but the past season took a start and has sent out several strong shoots, one 18 feet long. Its few blooms of last spring were very fine and lasting in color. Of the other so-called yellow roses named, beautiful in the bud, but bleaching too quickly in this climate, I suspect that only Gardenia and Ghislaine de Feligonde will be retained. Bouquet Rose and Milky Way (white) are delicate in bloom and have a host of small, bright red hips for winter.

Of the pillar roses, Doctor Huey* was wonderful last spring, and should be superb in future with its fuller growth. It lasts for weeks. Prof. C. S. Sargent and Aviateur Bleriot have grown finely, and the new shoots are always attractive, but the flowers fade too quickly to be really satisfying.

Mary Wallace, planted last spring, has covered a tree stump 10 feet high, surprising me with its vigorous growth the first year. Freedom has done the same on an adjacent stump.

Of the trailers, Max Graf and *R. rugosa alba repens* are very vigorous and seem well suited to their environment.

As for failures, I have not been able to make the climbing sports of Lady Ashtown, Ophelia, or General MacArthur climb. Nor do Mme. Jules Gravereaux and Mrs. Robert Peary seem so inclined, though blooming well as bushes. Le Mexique and May Queen, while vigorous enough in growth, are not sufficiently attractive or distinctive to hold a place and have been rejected.

Lady Curzon, the hybrid Gallica rose, of terrible thorns, has shown marked climbing propensities, making several canes 10 to 12 feet long. It will have a trial on the fence.

The semi-climbers and high bush roses, including rose species, Rugosa and its hybrids, Sweetbrier hybrids, and several lesser groups, are developing well, but with one exception do not call for special comment as yet. Zephirine Drouhin and its sport, Kathleen Harrop (Bourbon hybrid), are certainly wonderful growers and most attractive in bloom and foliage, while also having the charm of delightful fragrance.

*See Plate VII, facing page 73, for the showing made by this unique and admirable dark scarlet, non-blueing climber in the "Breeze Hill" garden. Dr. Huey needs at least two years after planting to show its quality.

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Some New Roses in Central New York

By MRS. FRANK C. SOULE, Syracuse, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—A careful record of personal experiences in two locations with different soil conditions. It is this sort of testing of the newer varieties that is most welcomed. These observations are from the conditions relating to the E. M. Mills Municipal Rose-Garden, dedicated July 2, 1924, and pictured in Plate III, facing page 33.

I HAVE been asked to give my experience with new roses tried during the last two seasons.

I have two gardens, one in Syracuse, N. Y., and one at our summer place, "Vanderkamp," Cleveland, Oswego County, N. Y.; and one of the most interesting points to me is, how differently the roses of same variety grow in various soils. The soil at Syracuse is clay loam, and roses planted there last spring are strong, with clean foliage, and were good all season. The beds were prepared in the previous fall.

At "Vanderkamp" the soil is a sandy loam. The roses made wonderful growth early in the season, with long stems, beautiful foliage, and large flowers, but as the season advanced the plants weakened and had considerable black-spot which we continually fought with sprays, powder, etc. We also picked off the leaves and burned them. Then, about July 1, rose-bugs became a pest, and the family was busy picking them off morning and evening. They lasted about three weeks and then disappeared. Clay loam is best, so far as rose-bugs are concerned!

Listed below are some of the new varieties I have tried. The Syracuse garden is a year old and has 500 plants; the country garden is three years old and has 2,000 plants.

New varieties in the Syracuse garden:

Sensation. Rich bright red; long, shapely bud; very full flower; good foliage. Very satisfactory for first year.

Mme. Bardou Job. Citron-yellow to cream; large, full bud; strong foliage; vigorous. Won prize at Rose Show.

Mrs. Wemyss Quin. Light yellow to soft orange, and when open canary-yellow; very strong grower.

New varieties in the Cleveland (New York), garden:

Etoile de Feu. Salmon-pink, shaded to red. Did not make very good growth; seems rather weak.

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PLATE IX. The Hybrid Tea, SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET, as blooming in a rose-border at "Breeze Hill," the Editor's garden

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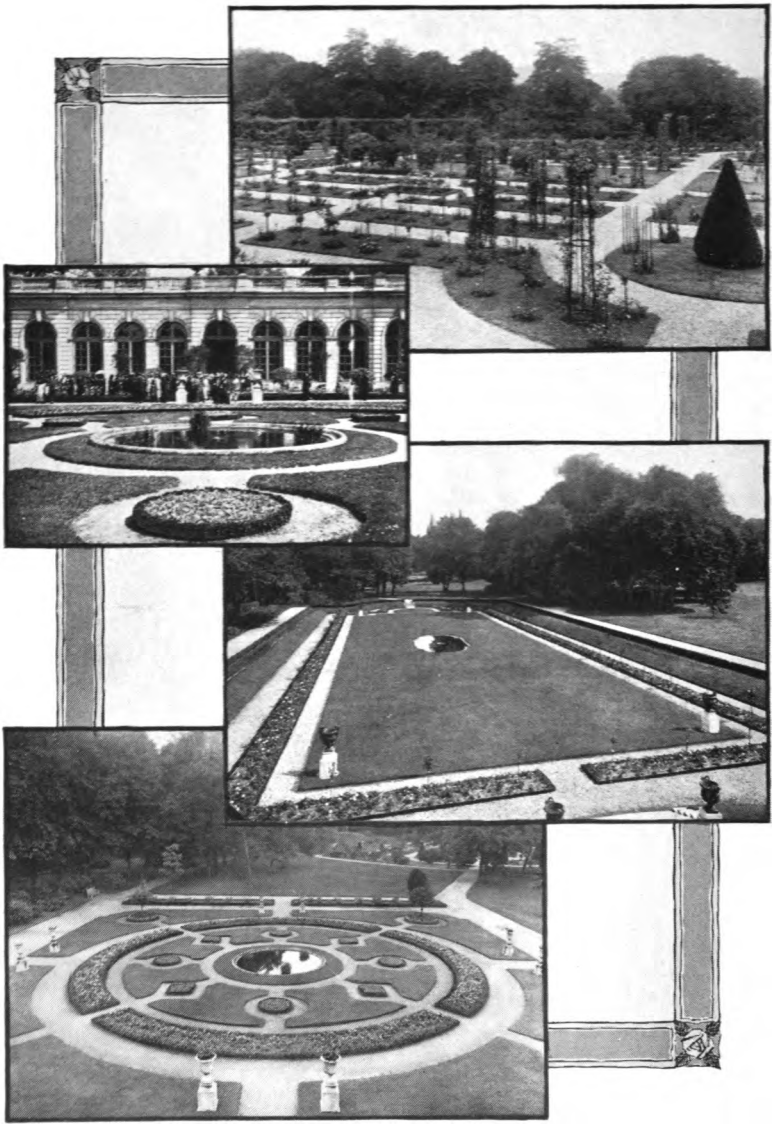

PLATE X. Views in the Bagatelle Gardens, Paris. (See "The World's Most Important Rose Test-Garden," page 122.)

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Diadem. Crimson, salmon, and yellow; very attractive, and good all season. A little black-spot.

Mrs. Beckwith. Buttercup-yellow; not very strong grower. Some black-spot.

Padre. Coppery scarlet, similar to Mme. Edouard Herriot. An attractive rose, but had some black-spot. [See Plate XII, facing page 137.—Ed.]

Mrs. Prentiss Nichols. Deep pink; large, double flower, good foliage. Very good.

Mabel Morse. Clear yellow; not very vigorous. Some black-spot.

Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren. Yellow; rather weak grower. Some black-spot.

President Cherioux. A red-shaded flower; very large; good foliage; made good growth first season.

These roses might have grown better in a heavy loam soil. Next year I shall try it out.

In the spring of 1923 I planted the following in the Cleveland garden:

Edel. Ivory-white; excellent early in the season, with long stems and shapely bud; not so good late.

Ethel James. Lovely; single; shaded pink to white; flowers sometimes 4 inches across; strong grower; blossoms all season.

Irish Fireflame. Deep madder-orange; single. A wonderful rose; blossoms all season.

Independence Day. Flame-color, with touches of gold; leathery leaves; blossoms freely.

Mrs. Charles Lamplough. Lemon-yellow and cream; large bud on long stems; very fine early.

Mrs. Henry Balfour. Ivory-white, with primrose shadings; not very strong grower, but an attractive rose.

Una Wallace. Bright rose; very shapely bud; not large but very pretty.

Rose Marie. Pink. I have this in both gardens, and find it is making better growth at Syracuse, with a larger flower; cut some on October 14.

Mrs. H. R. Darlington. Creamy white; large bud; long stems; early season.

Wm. F. Dreer. Yellow; was not as vigorous this year as last.

Hill's America. Buds larger and stems strong. Has made better growth in the Syracuse garden, but was a failure in the country garden this year.

Lulu. Orange and salmon; very long bud; almost single. Very attractive for table decoration.

Souvenir de Georges Pernet. Deep rose-red; very large; fine foliage; winters well. One of my favorites.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Bright yellow; long stem; leathery foliage; wintered well. A very fine rose, and the best yellow. [See Plate IX—Ed.]

Souvenir de George Beckwith. Shrimp-pink and yellow. Only fair for me; some black-spot.

Eldorado. Golden yellow, tinted red; good early, before black-spot gets it.

I have three new varieties of Polyantha roses that are well worth a place in the garden.

Chatillon Rose. Silvery crimson, shading to white; semi-double; grows in large bunches. Very attractive.

Ideal. Very dark garnet, in large clusters; grows quite dwarf; vigorous.

Greta Kluis. Deep crimson-pink; very free. Admired by Dr. Mills.

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The World's Most Important Rose Test-Garden

By J. H. NICOLAS, West Grove, Pa.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The most desired rose honors obtainable anywhere in the world are the awards made each year in Paris, and quoted by the winners as the "Bagatelle Awards." Because of the peculiar value of the trials there conducted under ordinary garden conditions, and also because of the quite vague understanding of just what, why, and how the Bagatelle garden is and does, the author of this sketch, of French horticultural birth and an enthusiastic rosarian, was asked to tell the facts. It is lamentable that the complete list of the Bagatelle awards since they began must be omitted for lack of room, and to give space to the following article by Mons. Dupeyrat, relating to the new roses now on trial at Bagatelle.

There is in many minds confusion of association between La Roseraie de Bagatelle, here described (and illustrated in Plate X), and La Roseraie de l'Hay, the other great French garden of M. Jules Gravereaux, with the origin of which the father of Mr. Nicolas, a life-long friend of M. Gravereaux, had a suggestive connection. The two gardens are about 13 miles apart.

A significant fact of this greatest of all the world's rose test-gardens is its official connection with the French Agricultural Department and with the authorities that deal with the "liberal arts." It is both fine and shrewd that the land of Lafayette should recognize the rose as a worthy object of attention in agricultural advance, and should consider rose-growing as an art.

The American Rose Society will be capably represented on the 1925 Bagatelle Jury by one of its trustees, Mr. Richardson Wright, Editor of *House and Garden*.

BAGATELLE has had an interesting history. At first a hunting lodge, it became, about two centuries ago, "a gallant retreat and rendezvous of pleasure and fetes" for the favorites and courtiers of the Regent during the minority of Louis XV. It reached its apogee in 1777, when the Comte d'Artois made a 100,000-franc wager with his sister-in-law, Queen Marie Antoinette, to raze the chateau and rebuild it on new lines, completing the building, furnishing it, designing and planting new gardens, within two months' time. He won his wager, achieving the feat in seven weeks, at an expenditure of 1,200,000 francs. This is the chateau, with few modifications, as it stands today.

During the stormy days of the Revolution, Bagatelle was sadly neglected, until 1793, when Couthon, of the Committee of Public Safety, who had been informed of the "curious and rare specimens planted in the domain," caused the Convention to

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decree it should be preserved for the "enjoyment of the people as an establishment useful to agriculture and fine arts."

Napoleon restored it, and planned to enlarge it as a residence for his son, but the events of 1815 prevented. After him the old Comte d'Artois, who became King Charles X, occupied it again for a few years.

In 1832, the government decided to sell Bagatelle, and Lord Yarmouth, later Marquis of Hertford, acquired it. Under his ownership, the chateau was altered somewhat and the gardens transformed; the botanic and horticultural collections which had been started under the old régimes were greatly enlarged. It was he who between 1850 and 1860 built the artificial lake where lately have been assembled the great collections of nymphæas, nelumbiums, and other water-plants. In 1870 his son, Richard Wallace, inherited it, and having the old Marquis' love for Bagatelle, carried out his father's plans and made it his permanent home. He built the pavilion at the side of the chateau for his son, Captain Wallace, but the latter's untimely death prevented its occupation.

This is not the only tragedy connected with Bagatelle. The Comte d'Artois had to flee twice, and died in exile; his son was assassinated, and his grandson banished. Everybody knows Napoleon's fate, and his son "L'Aiglon" died in exile. Napoleon III was dethroned and his son killed in Africa, and Richard Wallace's son met a tragic death!

In 1904, Wallace's executors were going to sell the grounds for building lots, when the far-sighted and energetic Director of Public Parks of Paris, J. C. N. Forestier, induced the city of Paris to buy the estate for 6,500,000 francs ($1,300,000), and it became a part of the historical Bois de Boulogne.

It has an area of about fifty acres, and the idea of M. Forestier was to rearrange the gardens and build up the collections already started. Quoting his original report:

"The development and the importance of the horticultural industry of Paris and surrounding region warrant the purchase, and the help of horticulturists would not be lacking. . . . We can even see the possibility of their coöperation in the ornamentation of the park by inviting them to bring into contests their best productions, novelties, etc., in exchange for publicity."

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In 1906, a collection of roses was begun, and it was rapidly constituted in 1907, with the coöperation of Monsieur Jules Gravereaux, who had assembled at his estate of l'Hay an almost complete collection of types, species, and of most of the 12,000 varieties of roses then known. He generously provided a selection of species and 1,200 of the best varieties, and thus was designed and composed the first collection of the Roseraie.

The horticulturists had been invited to coöperate, and their response was so enthusiastic as to permit organizing, in 1907, the first of the now famous international rose contests. The main object of these trials was to maintain for the Roseraie its character as a collection of the most valuable and striking new types. After each contest, the varieties receiving the cherished prizes are definitely admitted in the Roseraie, all the others under trial being discarded.

To attain this object it was decided to reserve two beds for the new varieties—one to be judged in even years and the other in odd years—so that the plants can be observed by visitors at all times, in the open ground, and under ordinary garden conditions. Thus visitors may observe not only the beauty of the blooms but also the vigor and habit of the plants, their hardiness, their resistance to disease, their floriferousness, whether abundant or constant—in other words, their desirability as garden roses. Most exhibitions of new roses, especially in England and America, are rather contests between the peculiar skill of commercial growers, and the jury award does not reflect the intrinsic garden value of the variety, being therefore misleading to the amateur.

I believe that Bagatelle is the only place in the world where plants must be grown for two years in the open ground before the rose is qualified for the consideration of the jury. All novelties of the current year entered in competition are planted in the same bed, receive the same care, etc. After being there one year, they are passed on by the jury and given a preliminary score, and the following year the final award is made.

Another unique feature is that only two gold medals are awarded each year (one for a French rose and one for a rose of foreign origin) and before being eligible for the honor, the rose must score a certain minimum of points based on two years'

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observation. In 1910 and 1912, no roses scored high enough to be eligible for the gold medals.

Next to the gold medals come one first certificate and three certificates. For 1908 medals were donated by outside societies, but in 1909 a rule was adopted that only Bagatelle medals and certificates would be awarded.

The jury is composed of distinguished rosarians from all countries, under the Honorary Presidency of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chairmanship of the President of the Commission of Fine Arts. (In France, it should be noted, rose-culture is recognized as a liberal art.) It is the express desire of this Commission that the American Rose Society be represented each year on the jury. Among our rosarians who have been thus honored are E. G. Hill, Robert Pyle, Robert Scott, Charles H. Totty, S. S. Pennock, John C. Wister and Fred H. Howard.

The terms of admission to the Bagatelle trial include the delivery of five dormant plants to the Director of Promenades West, between October and March, giving name, pedigree, and class. They are to be grown in the Bagatelle two years, the owner having no jurisdiction over them and not being permitted to give them any care. The awards made are therefore often a real garden trial under conditions of ordinary care—a quite different situation from that relating to the English gold medal awards for petted pot plants not in the open ground.

Bagatelle is admirably situated as a part of Bois de Boulogne, the popular promenade of Paris, and is easily accessible. A recent letter from M. Forestier tells us, "We have chosen Bagatelle to build that Roseraie because of the site: a plateau partly framed with the verdure of old tall trees, opening in the west on the valley of the Seine and Mount Valerien, the fine and elegant peak of which is one of the most beautiful incidents of scenery around Paris."

While the Roseraie is what interests us most, it may be mentioned that Bagatelle is also famous for its large collections, including nymphæas, nelumbiums, irises, peonies, and other perennials; lilacs, deutzias, philadelphus, diervillas, and other woody plants, both deciduous and evergreen.

To understand the arrangement of the Bagatelle Roseraie,

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and its vast educational value, account should be taken of what it includes, as here listed:

1. On both sides there is an outer border or hedge of numerous rose species and wild types.

2. In the beds are 1,500 varieties selected among the most characteristic of each type, arranged in sections (the Indicæ, the Gallicæ, etc.), subdivided as to species or origin (Indicæ: *R. indica*, *R. semperflorens*, etc.). This subdivision is again divided in races: race of Teas, race of Hybrid Teas, etc. Each race is arranged in groups formed of varieties of seemingly the same ancestry: group Victor Verdier, group Safrano, etc., each one with its progeny.

3. At the rear are the climbing roses on trellises, pillars connected with chains, arches, etc.

4. In the center are two beds, one each side of the main walk for the new roses of the current and previous year which have been entered in the contests. The jurors thus can and do consider some of the roses a year ahead, and the awards are, in consequence, the more intelligent.

Of the fourteen gold medals awarded to French roses, Pernet-Ducher has taken twelve; and four of his roses which were not in the competition were declared worthy of gold medals. Three of the fifteen gold medals awarded to foreign roses have come to the United States: to E. G. Hill Co. in 1908, and to Howard & Smith in 1918 and 1921. Three went to M. Leenders & Co., of Holland, and five to Alex. Dickson & Sons of Ireland. The remaining four were awarded to growers in England, Scotland, Holland, and Luxembourg. The certificates have been more widely distributed, but Pernet-Ducher and Alex. Dickson & Sons have taken a good many.

The twenty-nine roses which received gold medals in the past seventeen years are practically all in commerce, but only four of them can be said to be popular, or leading a vigorous existence in this country: Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Los Angeles, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet; but, of course, the later winners have scarcely had time to become known to our rose-lovers.

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An Intimate View of Roses in France

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE EDITOR

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. J. H. Nicolas, Mons. J. Dupeyrat, Vice-President of La Société Française des Rosiéristes, has written not only of the detail of the Bagatelle garden rose-judging which occurred on June 14, 1924, but of roses in France generally, and particularly of the great producers of roses in France to whom the rose world owes so vast a debt. It is the Editor's deep regret and the misfortune of the members of the American Rose Society that the lateness of the arrival of this valued communication and the hard-hearted limitations, both of the finances of the American Rose Society and of the United States Post-office, prevent the giving of more than brief extracts from this most interesting letter.

M. Dupeyrat's communication is of particular importance because of the comment on roses which are soon to come into American commerce. It yet remains true that most of our garden roses are of foreign origin, and that to the growers of France we owe not only the wonderful Pernetiana strain but many of the finest of our modern Wichuraiana climbers.

The letter first discusses the roses receiving the two gold medals and the certificates awarded in 1924 at Bagatelle:

Angele Pernet is a shrub, vigorous and hardy, bushy, and with erect branches. The perfumed flower on a strong stem has attractive coloring of reddish orange, edged chrome-yellow.

John Russell, the English Hybrid Tea receiving the foreign medal, is a magnificent flower of a very beautiful red, large and very double. The foliage remains beautiful during the summer.

Odette Foussier, Chambard's Hybrid Tea, has a long and pointed bud and a large, cupped, fragrant flower, in beautiful tints of orange, salmon and copper, borne on a strong stem. The foliage is abundant and glossy.

Margarita Riera comes from a young Spanish rosarian, Mr. Pedro Dot. It has abundant flowers of vivid pink on a yellow base and is very attractive.

Emile Charles shows beautifully colored buds and open flowers of yellow in novel shades, and with ample foliage and good growth.

Hill's America produces, on a plant with normal foliage and few thorns, flowers that are very large, full, of good form, fragrant, and pink in color, darker on the exterior of the petals.

M. Dupeyrat then discusses some of the newer roses which did not receive prizes.

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Among the foreign roses, Eldorado, from Messrs. Howard & Smith, was not in bloom at the judging time, otherwise it might have received the certificate given to Hill's America, for its very beautiful golden yellow flowers are indeed remarkable. Betty Uprichard is a ravishing flower, rather single, but of a perfect form and of coloring most happily shaded.

Francisco Corbera might have been preferred to Margarita Riera among the Spanish roses. O. Junyent, from the same hybridizer, a seedling of Frau Karl Druschki by Mme. Edouard Herriot, has the classic tint of the Pernetianas, and is at the same time very early and very late.

Among the French roses, the Pernetiana, Reims, in spite of its too erect branches and somewhat bare appearance, is interesting because of its magnificent flowers of perfect form, resembling a large camellia, and with firm round petals sometimes imbricated, and in shades of yellow.

After mentioning several other roses, M. Dupeyrat shows that he thinks with us in America when he says, "But every year catalogues of rose-growers of all countries offer a quantity of 'novelties' that have really nothing new, and which a fatherly love, somewhat indiscreet, recommends through hyperbolic admiration. This exaggeration is very unfortunate, for it tends to confuse amateurs."

A forecast into 1925 is given by M. Dupeyrat in his personal impressions concerning the roses which will be judged at Bagatelle during the coming June.

I wish to say a few words about the roses entered for the contest of 1925. The Jury did not fail to examine them, but as the scores are still secret, I can only give my personal impressions.

I believe that in the collection there are at least two which in the general opinion are above par. They are not yet named. One, entered by Mr. Pernet-Ducher, is marked 87 x 22; the other, by Messrs. Barbier & Co., is marked 2222E.

At first I did not think, that 87 x 22 was much different from Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, but then I observed that the flower remained more yellow up to its falling, and in middle October I was surprised by the fact that it opens better than the other late in the season. The foliage remains always beautiful and the plant is vigorous. The stem alone deserves a slight reproach; it seems less rigid than Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. As Mr. Pernet says no more than that it is from unnamed seedlings, I was not able to learn whether the two have a close relationship.

The 2222E is a Hybrid Perpetual from Frau Karl Druschki×Benedicte Seguin. It is a magnificent plant, with great, lasting foliage, resistant, I am told, to mildew. Plant very vigorous and extremely floriferous. The bud is big; the flower white and erect.

Among the foreign roses, my preferences are for: Alfred Cook, HT., of Messrs. S. McGredy & Son. It is brilliant red, very floriferous until late in the season, and of good foliage.

Maud Cuming, HT., of A. Dickson & Sons, seems to have Pernetiana blood, if one is to judge from its coloring of pink, coral, and orange.

Insulinde, HT., of Van Rossem, issued from Mons. Joh. Jolles×Melody, is remarkable also for its flower of yellow, double and opening well, and for its beautiful brilliant bronzy green foliage.

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Hawlmark Scarlet, of Messrs. A. Dickson & Sons, has the vivid coloring of the series to which it belongs, but will not make me forget K. of K. nor the charming Red-Letter Day.

I must at least mention another production of M. Pernet-Ducher, Le Reve. It is a Pernetiana, not remontant,* issued from Souvenir de Mme. Eugene Verdier, (HT.)×Persian Yellow. Seeing that rose, I first imagined that the great French hybridist perhaps attempted to rejuvenate the class he had created, beginning this time with a Hybrid Tea, but my error was corrected in his latest catalogue, where I read that he had produced Le Reve more than twenty years ago and finally decided to send it out because of its great decorative value, its early blooming, abundant and of long duration, and its hardiness. The flower is pure sun-yellow. The bush a semi-climber, with foliage of pleasing green and wood red like *R. lutea.*

In Barbier's collection is a salmon-pink Hybrid Tea, issued from Mrs. Aaron Ward× an unnamed seedling, and which seems extremely floriferous. It is No. 2227D. I class it, however, below No. 2222E, but it has warm friends and deserves them.

As you perhaps noticed, all the roses above described, with one exception, are Hybrid Teas or Pernetianas. It is to be regretted that the hybridists of all nationalities should neglect the Bourbons, the Mosses, and others from which much result could yet be obtained.

We must also deplore the indifference that has befallen the true remontant climbing roses. At the contest this year there were only two climbers, both Hybrid Wichuraianas: Vendome, of Messrs. Mouillere and Sons, and Mme. Charles LeJeune (Laparle × Mrs. F. W. Flight) of M. Florent Vandervelde. They were not in bloom when the Jury met.

For a long time we have had no new hybrid of Noisette or Microphylla, nor any Tea comparable to Maréchal Niel or Gloire de Dijon. Two sensational novelties only have been acquired these last years: Vicomtesse Pierre du Fou, of M. Sauvageot, which is great, and the admirable Mermaid, of William Paul & Son, resulting from a cross of *R. bracteata* × a yellow Tea.

The French hybridists, like yours and their colleagues in the whole world, seem hypnotized by the Wichuraiana, of which they have made a theme with infinite variation, even though it has not yet produced any novelty really remontant.

We cannot say, however, that there have not been devoted treasures of patience and ingenuity to the progress of the rose. The publications of all the national societies of rosarians bear witness to that, and the reading of the Annual of the American Rose Society, is, in that respect, especially instructive.

It is from this point that the Editor's regret is deepened by the space pressure which prevents printing at this time M. Dupeyrat's admirable review of the great French rosarians with whom he has been in long and intimate contact. He discusses the work of M. Pernet-Ducher, telling of the momentous day when he crossed Persian Yellow with Antoine Ducher and obtained Soleil d'Or, the first of the Pernetianas. M. Nabonnand's work with the Tea roses, which ought at once, the Editor

*Mr. Dupeyrat here uses the word "remontant" in its true meaning, implying a second bloom, as often provided by Frau Karl Druschki, rather than the continuous bloom of a Hybrid Tea.—EDITOR.

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believes, to be taken into account in the southern United States, and his achievements in hybrids with Gloire des Rosomanes, are recounted. M. Nabonnand insists, our friend says, that it is an error to class the much-discussed Gloire des Rosomanes among the Bengals. This able hybridizer has now secured remarkable results (not available, unfortunately, to any but our southern friends) with *Rosa gigantea*, which, as readers will remember, has also been the subject of the genius of Mr. Alister Clark in Australia. It is interesting to mention a footnote to a letter from M. Nabonnand to M. Dupeyrat on Christmas day of 1924 saying, "I had never seen my Gigantea hybrids remontant, but I believe that as they get older they so become. I have now Fiametta, Comtesse Prozor, and Lady Johnstone covered with buds and blooms."

To us who love both the Wichuraiana hybrids and the Polyanthas, the work of Messrs. Barbier and Turbat, of Orleans, and of Auguste Nonin, is extremely important.

In concluding this admirable letter, M. Dupeyrat thus expresses himself with respect to the existing American coöperation made possible through the American Rose Society:

Before closing this report, which although long is still very incomplete, I wish to say that if we are very proud of the work of our rosarians, we recognize and appreciate the merit of others. We feel united in a close communion with the comrades of all countries, who, with us and like us, endeavor to keep burning the sacred fires of rose culture.

As to what concerns America, nowhere more than in France is followed with a keen and sympathetic attention the splendid movement which is making of the United States a promised land of the Rose. The names of your great nurserymen are familiar to us. Their novelties, when displayed at Bagatelle, always attract the interest of the visitors, and you see them offered in all the French catalogues to a public that shows them a favor more and more signal. The success of the patient researches of the regretted Dr. Van Fleet, and his efforts to create what he hoped to be a new race of "door-yard roses," has filled us with satisfaction, and we are awaiting with impatience that already famous "Mary Wallace" to receive and honor it in our gardens side by side with Birdie Blye and many other American roses.

It is not only your material production of plants that is of interest to us; it is also the teachings of master specialists in the study of our favorite flower, such as, for example, Mr. Robert Pyle and Capt. George C. Thomas, whose books are a pleasure for those of us who are able to read them.

I hope that this exchange of ideas, that this collaboration toward the same object, will grow and get closer, and I have no doubt that your Society, as ours, is helping with all its might. In conclusion, may I express the hope that it will, as we do on this side of the water, obtain from the public authorities action that will facilitate instead of hinder rose exchanges.

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The Rose News from Italy

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

FOR some five years the members of the American Rose Society have had cause to thank the American-born rose-lover whose keen scouting among the new roses gives her the data she frankly and entertainingly writes for us. It is worth much to have these advance comments on the new roses we are expected to buy. For example, in the letter below she tells us that Lady Verey is "a commonplace bright pink" rose, while the English producer says of it: "Flower rose-pink with yellow base, well-shaped. . . . This rose is sure to become popular." We save money on the facts!

In the 1924 Annual, Mr. George C. Perkins wrote of his pleasant visit to Villa Senni, some 8 to 10 miles from Rome, "A rather typical but altogether charming old Italian farm-house. . . . The gardens . . . are of comparatively small extent, but, they hold a very carefully chosen assortment of varieties . . . she is constantly changing her collection by adding and testing new varieties."

VILLA SENNI, GROTTAFERRATA, ROME, *November 19, 1924*

Dear Mr. McFarland: We had a long, hard winter, followed by a summer less hot than the preceding two, but far drier and more disastrous in its effects. Luckily October and half of November were warm and mild and with rain off and on, so I could judge many roses better than in the spring. Mme. Alexandre Dreux, for instance, which Guillot recommended to me, was a disagreeable apricot then, but this autumn it was very fine—a rich golden yellow worthy of a place with Sovereign and Lady Roundway. Experiences differ in different climates, but here one might classify yellow roses as follows:

Golden yellow: Golden Emblem, Sunstar, Sovereign, Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Lady Roundway, Irene Thompson (I think), Mme. Alexandre Dreux, Violet Parncutt.

Pure yellow: Constance, Mrs. S. K. Rindge, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, Mrs. Wemyss Quin, Tim Page, Golden Ophelia, Benedicte Seguin, Mrs. Beckwith, Miss M. J. Spencer, Souvenir d'E. Guillard.

Between these two color separations come Margaret D. Hamill, Cissie Easlea, Mrs. S. T. Wright, Toison d'Or.

Apricot-yellow: Margaret Horton, Jules Tabart, Louise Catherine Breslau (almost pink), Wilhelm Kordes, Mrs. Hornby Lewis, Charm, Senorita Carmen Sert, Mrs. Farmer (the best of all these).

Lady Roundway and Sovereign are very fine indeed, and Violet Parncutt promises to be like them, with dark ruddy gold buds touched with red. But when all is said, Golden Emblem still remains the peerless yellow rose. This

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summer, in the mountains, I had two plants of it which during three months were never a week without bloom.

Padre is almost as continuous and fine a bloomer for garden decoration; it does not last well when cut. [See Plate XII, facing page 137.—Ed.]

Some time I want to try a bed of Mlle. Yvonne Lornage, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Padre, and a rich dark red, perhaps W. C. Clark—only its growth is too vigorous.

Whoever likes Juliet should try the Queen Alexandra and Toreador; they are far finer in color and shape—especially Toreador.

Of the clear pink sorts, Rose Marie is most lovely, with such a perfect shape and clean color, and very free-flowering. Premier is also very good, and given to producing large, high-centered flowers on long, stiff stems. I like Frank W. Dunlop very much, and among the older roses Mrs. George Shawyer is very good. Marjorie Bulkeley has big flowers of pale pink and cream, with a high-pointed center, like Premier, and Margaret Wylie has the same shape, but is a bright pink. Mrs. Henry Bowles is a good rich pink; Ethel Somerset is large and so dark that it is red, but is very striking. I have been greatly disappointed in Lady Verey, having expected more from the descriptions; it is a commonplace bright pink.

Mlle. Irene Hennessy is a very brilliant pink, on the order of George C. Waud, and Vera is very pretty and bright, but too thin.

Souvenir de René Grognet is a light warm pink, like President Wilson. Good older roses are Mme. Marcel Delanney, Lady Margaret Boscawen, Mrs. Glen Kidston (a warm coral bud), and Mrs. Charles Bell. Souvenir de Mme. Krenger is beautiful, like a better Lyon Rose.

One of the most beautiful new roses this year was Souvenir du Sergent Cretté—a lovely pale cream and rose, the center deep rose and the outer petals pale, with a very fine shape. Fragrant Bouquet is a poor color, a washed-out pale pink, but it *is* very fragrant. Poète Jean Duclos is a good light rose of a shell-pink, and so are Mrs. John Cook and Mrs. E. J. Hicks, both very fragrant. One of the best of these pale pinks is Blushing Bride, and this autumn I was enchanted with a new one called Esme—cream outside and delicate pink in the center in such a pretty flower and shape.

White roses are often poor, unless one happens to like Frau Karl Druschki, which I do not. Perhaps the new Marcia Stanhope may be all its raisers claim, but I do not have it yet. However, I think Mme. Jules Bouché is an almost perfect rose; it is not pure or "paper" white, and is sometimes more than a little flushed, but its beautiful, fragrant, well-shaped flowers come singly at the end of long stems and it is a joy to the eye.

Of red roses, Lord Charlemont and Etoile de Hollande were the very best—both true, deep reds, and very fragrant. Audrey was a very bright red; Capt. Fane Bald large and good; Capt. Kilbee Stuart a pinker red; Prince of Wales almost American Beauty in color, but very fragrant. An old rose I liked much was H. E. Richardson; a very fragrant, full, deep red, quite vigorous in growth.

Among the warm orange-pinks, Louise Joly, Emile Charles, and Lady Mond are all good, but the flowers are thin and fleeting.

Two very fine deep orange "decorative" roses are Severine and Emma Wright. In the October garden they catch everyone's eye, and their foliage is very good. In the matter of foliage, however, Cissie Easlea—a good clear yellow—has the finest of all.

Among the single roses Miss Ethel James is very pretty, being a clear pink, but I doubt its seriously rivaling Isobel; Cherry Page is much lighter, and very gay. I have not seen Innocence in bloom, but Simplicity is very big and effective.

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I think Marie Rady* and Mme. Philibert Boutigny are two beautiful Hybrid Perpetuals; they have American Beauty color and perfume.

Have you tried the red Wichuraiana, Romeo? It hasn't many flowers, being like Emily Gray and Paul's Scarlet Climber in that respect, but each is quite perfect, like a deep red miniature Tea rose, and it makes a most effective table decoration.

I am more and more pleased with Mermaid; it is now 10 feet high on a north wall, and its shiny dark green leaves last all winter. The two plants I left in the mountains survived all this winter's ice and snow, and that would seem to test their hardiness.

I am still hunting the perfect Polyantha. Baby Lyon seems the best, but it is evidently hardy to propagate, and is scarce. Most of them develop mildew or lose their leaves early or grow too big or—commonest fault—send out one long stem with a bunch of flowers on the end. Renoncule stays round and dwarf, and has pretty little flowers. Hollandia promises well, with small deep red flowers and—so far—a dwarf growth. Tip Top is like a dwarf Juliet. Suzanne Turbat and Coral Cluster are the prettiest new pinks.

This is a hasty letter, but I did not want to delay sending the rose notes, and hope they may be useful, as I owe a great deal to the Rose Annual.

Yours sincerely,

MARY SENNI (Countess Giulio Senni)

It seems proper to note that the location of the two rose-gardens of which Countess Senni writes gives her observations peculiar value, for the conditions she faces are not different from those in many parts of the United States.

In like manner, the reports presented in the following letter from Mr. Kordes, our north German correspondent, give information of great comparative value. He has to deal with cold winters and hot summer suns, as we do in many rose-growing sections of America, and many of his troubles are ours as well.

Reports from English gardens are not so valuable, save to the restricted American areas having similar conditions of temperature, humidity, and sunshine—as the Pacific Northwest.

Countess Senni's reference above to "two beautiful Hybrid Perpetuals," Marie Rady and Mme. Philibert Boutigny points the importance of looking up old roses that may be better than many new sorts. It seems worth while to endeavor to come at Marie Rady, for example.

*A very old rose, sent out in 1865 by Fontaine, a French hybridizer, and highly commended in Ellwanger's "The Rose," who deemed it superior to Alfred Colomb. He describes it as "Vermilion-red, shaded with crimson, large or very large, very full, of splendid globular form, very fragrant. . . . There is no finer exhibition sort among the red roses." It does not appear to be now in commerce.

Mme. Philibert Boutigny was sent out in France by Boutigny in 1913 as being a cross between Ulrich Brunner and Paul Neyron. It is in European commerce.—EDITOR.

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German Rose Experiences

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE EDITOR

READERS of the Annual are familiar with the carefully critical comments on the newer roses that have been published for several years as they come from our correspondent in northern Germany. Joined to the exceptional opportunity for observation consequent upon contiguity to hundreds of thousands of plants is an engaging frankness of expression that gives especial value to Mr. Kordes' observations.

It is of particular interest to note that our correspondent is now president of the German rose organization, the Verein Deutscher Rosenfreunde, or "Union of German Rose Friends," to translate literally.

SPARRIESHOOP, *November 27, 1924*

Dear Mr. McFarland: I have been pleased to learn from your letter that you had a wonderful rose year. I must confess that we had here the exact opposite. We now have had, for three years, rather unfavorable summers, and though we find out by this which roses are really good in wet and cool times, I should like to have once more such a glorious riot of blooms as in 1920, when Mr. Pennock visited our place.

Our growing quarters are enlarged again this year, and in the summer of 1925 we shall, for the first time in the history of our firm, grow 500,000 dwarf roses. The last winter spoiled much of our work, and the results in the fields have been disastrous; not more than 25 per cent of the budded briars grew—all the other buds were frost-killed. In spite of this, we had a large show of the newer roses, and these came through best.

I perused the 1924 Annual with great interest. It is a great achievement for your Society to give its members every year a book so full of practical knowledge and helpful hints.

Last summer, I was elected into the presidency of the Verein Deutscher Rosenfreunde, the German Rose Society. The war has left it in a bad state, but we hope with good-will and hard work to get it into the old shape again.

Before going into the details of our rose experiences during the summer of 1924, I must give a short tale of the weather conditions. The winter set in rather cold and wet as early as the end of November, but it became nearly Christmas-time before we had strong dry frosts. An unusually heavy snow kept the soil frost-bound for over eight weeks. In this time we had some sunny weather and also some sharp, dry, east winds. These sunny days, followed by sharp frosts at night, killed to the ground nearly all climbing roses; even such hardy sorts as American Pillar were hurt to some degree. During the frosty period we had a heavy snowfall which proved disastrous. Then the temperature rose above freezing, the snow melted, and about nine inches of the ground also came free from frost, when all at once a new cold spell turned the soaked ground, filled with snow-water, into a compact ice-block. This ice killed an enormous number of the living buds by squeezing them to death.

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However, this would not have brought us into such a bad situation had not the spring proved rather cool and late, so that, in fact, we flowered our roses full four weeks later than usual. In the first week of August one could see rose-fields practically without blooms. Then we had a warmer spell of about a fortnight's duration, beginning the second week of August. In this time we had a full and perfect bloom of nearly all sorts. Later the cold and wet weather resumed, so much that our fields have been twice practically flooded by enormous rains. All in all, we had a rather unfavorable summer, and only such sorts as are best in cool and moist weather proved well. Red colors in particular have been badly knocked about by the unstable temperatures. Under such circumstances, no doubt, some varieties will not be judged fairly, therefore I shall only commend such as have proved good beyond doubt.

Of the new English sorts, the best was Lord Charlemont, a glowing scarlet bringing large, well-formed, easily opening flowers. The color has stood the unfavorable weather very well, only a few blooms turning blue. This sort ought to make good under glass also, especially as it seems to be a stronger grower than Hadley, and a freer rose, too. The foliage is plentiful and healthy.

Betty Uprichard was a very good second; in fact, some people think much of it. It is a rampant grower, bringing, on very long shoots, fine colored blooms that show on the outside a deep coral-carmine whilst the inner face of the petals is a delightful soft orange-pink. This rose has perhaps but one fault—its weak neck; sometimes the large blooms bow their heads. In spite of this, it is a grand rose and will be grown in great quantities.

Lady Inchiquin also delighted on account of its marvelous coral-red color. It is a good grower and always brings well-formed large blooms. The neck could be a little stronger. It is undoubtedly a new color in roses.

Diadem is a good garden rose, in the color of Mme. Edouard Herriot, but with more perfect and larger blooms. The plant is healthy and grows well. As a cut-flower it opens well, but its best color develops in sunshine.

Admiration is a rose of the Gorgeous tribe, but with only the outer petals striped and veined red. The inner bloom shows a solid buff. The plant grows well, has delightful large, glossy foliage, and produces many large blooms. It ought to prove good in the garden.

Mrs. Henry Bowles was reported on last year. It has kept its promise to be a large-flowered, well-formed, clear pink rose; unfortunately, sometimes the great blooms will hang on account of the weak neck. A good, compact grower, and a fine rose for all purposes. The plants proved free from pests.

For dwarf groups in a gorgeous golden hue, I think hardly a finer rose than Sovereign can be found. It grows much like Arthur R. Goodwin, but the blooms are very large and show a deep orange-red on the outer and a stainless golden yellow on the inner face of the petals. It is a free and healthy rose that ought to delight amateurs.

Innocence is quite another type of rose. It may be assigned to the singles, though it has two rows of very large petals, and the bloom often measures 4 inches across. The color is pure white, similar to White Killarney. The plant grows strong and upright. The blooms keep well, even in bad weather.

Mabel Morse showed up fine, with large, well-built first blooms; later it had not quite the size. The color is a glorious uniform sun-yellow, that keeps well, even in hot sunshine. The plant does not grow quite so tall as Golden Emblem.

Phœbe is a good sulphur-white, but one would like it to grow a little stronger. The bloom is of ideal shape and keeps well; it stands upright, and is delightfully scented. I like it much, but doubt whether it will stand up against Westfield Star, the sulphur-white Ophelia sport, now rapidly gaining in favor.

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Venus is a bold and fine bloom of a soft salmon-pink hue. As a bloom it delights everybody, but the long shoots end in a rather poor stem, so that many of the fine flowers hang their faces earthward. It has a sound bush and is a rampant grower.

Another rose that will give great satisfaction to the lover of large, lasting blooms is Capt. Kilbee Stuart. It has the shape of many old Hybrid Perpetuals, and is a glorious scarlet color. The plant only attains moderate height, so it is useful for bedding work. The foliage is free from fungous pests, and of a shining green. The only fault is the poor neck of the blooms, and in quickly changing temperatures it will lose the luster of its color.

Elsie Beckwith produced fine, large, well-colored dark pink Ophelia blooms, on strong, upright shoots. It is a useful rose, healthy, and the beautiful blooms will win it a large number of friends. The habit of the plant is different from Ophelia, as it grows taller and the blooms come on much longer shoots. The color is a good shadeless satin-rose.

Muriel Wilson is the only pure Tea rose among the lot. It produces blooms much like White Cochet, but these are carried fairly upright on strong shoots. In warm dry weather it is truly a delightful rose. Its growth is good.

Of the continental sorts the finest show we had was from Souvenir de Georges Pernet. Last year this rose did not win our good opinion so much, but this summer it proved a rare gem, as no rain could spoil the multitude of beautiful blooms that decked the plants. The color is a glorious deep coral-red, and is not given to much alteration by changing temperatures and sunshine.

Mme. Edmond Gillet showed in dry weather fine pointed buds of a difficult color to describe—deep coral, with scarlet hues and sometimes pure yellow shades. The blooms are carried on long, strong shoots, and are fine subjects for decoration. The plant-growth is rather unsatisfactory, but it is not necessary that every rose must be primarily useful for bedding work; this one is good for cutting only.

Hermann Neuhoff, the dark red sport of General-Superior Arnold Janssen, has made good, in spite of the fact that the weather was unfavorable for all red roses. It is good for planting in smoky districts; it stands smoke well.

Elisabeth Didden also proved a nice acquisition for the garden. It blooms very freely and sometimes the plants are literally covered with the shining coral-pink flowers. A healthy and not too high-growing rose, good for massing.

Feu Joseph Looymans is a very large but not too full golden yellow rose, that sometimes has a bronze shading. A rampant grower, and well covered with luxuriant foliage. The blooms are borne on long shoots, and give fine material for decorative purposes.

Elvira Aramayo has much of the color of Mme. Edouard Herriot, if it is not still more intense. The open flower, with its many small petals curled and twisted in all directions, shows a new type of rose beauty. It has been much discussed this summer, as to whether it could be called a beautiful rose, but if we look at the newer dahlias, we must admit that the shape of the flower, as long as it is not a formless mass, is not a point of discussion; a large-petaled dahlia bloom may be very beautiful. This rose is very free and healthy, and I think it will soon be found in most gardens, because it is fuller and a little more intense in its coloring than Mme. Edouard Herriot.

When I said Lord Charlemont has showed the best of all novelties this summer, I should have made one reservation. If it was not for the color, a dark red being much needed, most people would acclaim Mrs. Wm. C. Egan to be the star of the year. I never saw such enormous, well-built, and well-carried blooms in the Hybrid Teas before. In the worst of weathers it stood out between its

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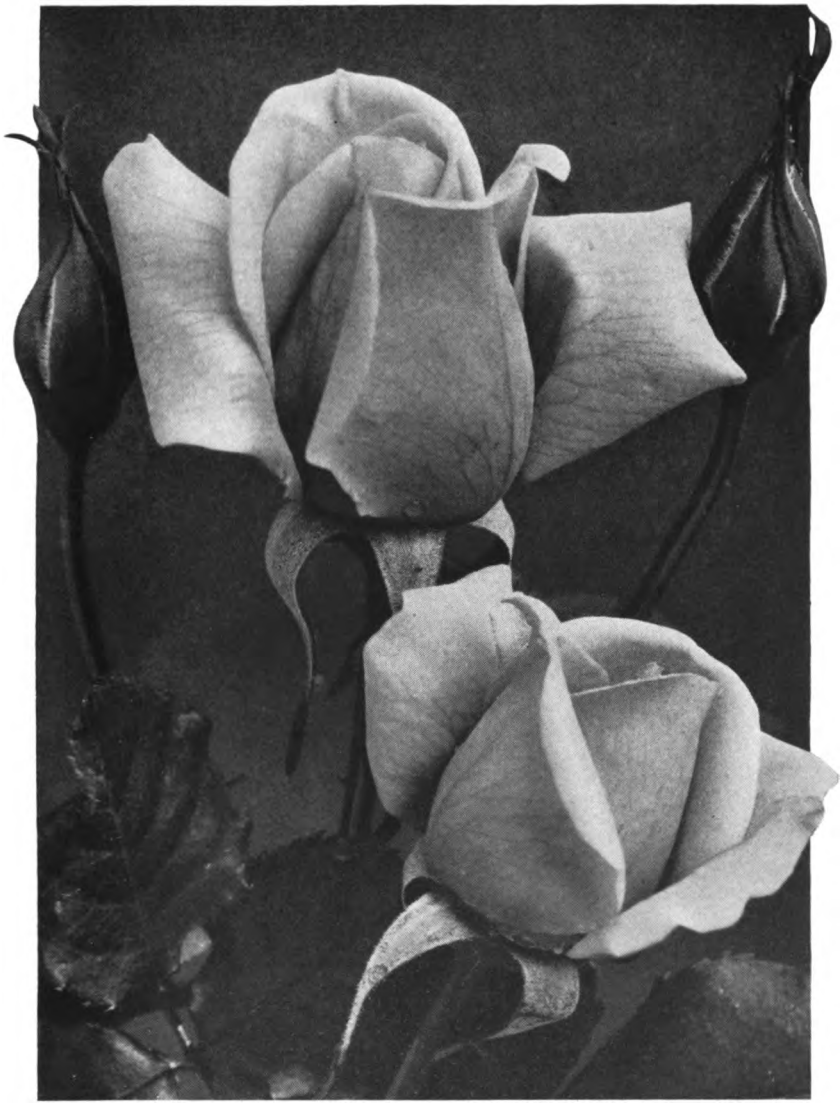

Plate XI. The new yellow Hybrid Tea, **Rev. F. Page-Roberts**
(B. R. Cant & Sons, 1921.) (See page 101.)

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PLATE XII. The Hybrid Tea, PADRE (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1920). Shows the informal notched-petal type in the Pernetiana group

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more or less rotten neighbors in full glory. It will soon find the way into all gardens where roses are planted for their beauty. It proved absolutely healthy, and is also a strong grower.

Mrs. Prentiss Nichols did not show up so well; the very big blooms, perhaps, need more warmth and dryness to come to their full beauty. However, it is a rose for all lovers of large flowers. Often they were the size of a well-grown Paul Neyron bloom, reminding one of big peonies. The color lacks a little luster, and the dark pink is rather dead.

Fragrant Bouquet would be fine if it could be brought to grow upright instead of creeping on the ground. The flowers are lovely and the perfume is delicious.

Angelus very seldom opened a bloom—mostly the weather destroyed them. The color is not bad and the perfume very strong, but in the open ground it is useless.

American Legion has rather a dead color; perhaps it will prove better indoors. For the garden we have better sorts. Very likely it was not showing its best in the unfavorable weather.

Hill's America was, in the open, as complete a failure as ever a rose can be. In the house, however, it beat by a long way all other roses we have ever grown. The blooms came of an ideal form and on long, strong shoots, and its color is pleasing and constant. It grows fairly strong, and the only question that remains to be settled is the dollar and cent question, viz, whether it will bring sufficient blooms to make its place pay. According to our experience, it will never be a rose for the garden, because it will not grow outside.

A rose we believe will make good is Annie Laurie. It grew very well with us, and, in spite of the weather, brought fine blooms. Next year will bring the decision, as we shall have several thousands then in bloom.

Commonwealth is a very good grower, but the color very often lacked the last finish that will make it a universal favorite. Perhaps it will be better next summer.

Sensation gives blooms sometimes that are in all respects a "sensation," but whether it can make good in the open ground is a question of its susceptibility to mildew, which is bad indeed. Indoors I like it very much.

Templar must show a little more fire in its color next year, or some other good points; otherwise I do not believe it will find friends here.

Now I nearly forgot the beautiful Baby American Pillar, Alice Amos, a Polyantha with large, single blooms, carried in big trusses that literally cover the plants at all times. A grand thing for large and small beds—perhaps the best pink acquisition in Polyanthas for a long time.

In white, undoubtedly, Eva Teschendorff is the best we have today. It is a sport of the Baby Tausendschön, Echo, and has a greenish white color. The blooms are not spoiled by rain, as are other white Polyanthas. Also, the plant is healthy and blooms freely.

Climbing sorts I cannot judge this year, as all have been killed to the ground by frost, but Climbing Mrs. Herbert Stevens I saw completely unhurt in a place not far from here. This is undoubtedly a fine rose, and, if it should prove hardy, it will quickly win many friends.

Now I must finish for this summer, and I only can express the hope that the coming fall will permit me to give a more complete record, with more certain decision as to faults and merits of the newer roses under trial next summer. They will include some fifty different sorts that we have not flowered before.

WILHELM I. H. KORDES.

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The Rose in Spain

By PEDRO DOT, San Feliu de Llobregat, Spain

EDITOR'S NOTE.—We have long desired to hear from the romantic land of the Alhambra, and now have that pleasure through the intermediacy and the linguistic ability of Mr. J. H. Nicolas. Mr. Pedro Dot is the leading rose hybridist in Spain, and his new Pernetiana Hybrid, Margarita Riera, was awarded a certificate at Bagatelle in 1924. Several of his roses are heartily commended by M. Dupeyrat in his review of the Bagatelle trials (page 127). One of them, O. Junyent, may be the long-hoped-for yellow Druschki.

AT PRESENT the culture of the rose in Spain is going through a remarkable change. Where formerly the roses most used were of the Bengal, Tea, Moss, and Bourbon types—and of the latter the most popular was Souvenir de la Malmaison, especially in Andalusia—now these varieties have practically been displaced by the Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, Pernetianas, Polyanthas, and Wichuraianas.

The roses most preferred in Spain are those of an intense coloring, with large and fragrant blooms. The Banksia roses, formerly so popular, still have a few friends.

For cutting, the varieties most appreciated are Frau Karl Druschki, La Tosca, Paul Neyron, Ulrich Brunner, Captain Christy, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Prince de Bulgarie, Juliet, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Perle d'Or, and Cécile Brunner. These are much in demand in the large cities, such as Barcelona and Madrid. At present, large plantings are made of Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, Laurent Carle, Columbia, and Mme. Butterfly, varieties which are much sought for on the market.

In the province of Lower Santander, on the Bay of Biscay, is a part of Spain where the roses in summer reach the largest size and are in spring more beautiful than anywhere else. In the Pyrenees region—Ribes, Camprodon, and Puigcerda, for instance—the roses are also very pretty in summer.

In the gardens, owing to the modification of the general Spanish type of landscape and the adoption of pergolas, arcades, garlands, and hedges, the Wichuraianas and Multifloras are becoming popular, also Pernetianas and Hybrid Teas for bedding.

In some old gardens one still finds Persian Yellow. At

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present, the modern roses best known here are Mme. Edouard Herriot, Louise Catherine Breslau, Los Angeles, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, Jean C. N. Forestier, Juliet, Willowmere, Souvenir de Georges Pernet, Elvira Aramayo, Mme. Butterfly, Columbia, etc.

The roses best adapted to our climate are Frau Karl Druschki, Duchess of Sutherland, Prince de Bulgarie, Mme. Butterfly, Mme. Segond Weber, Souvenir de Claudius Denoyel, La Tosca, Beaute de Lyon, Louise Catherine Breslau, Los Angeles, Jean C. N. Forestier, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, and Souvenir de Georges Pernet. The Wichuraiana Hybrids are doing very well also.

The varieties which I believe will be very popular in Spain are: Mme. Butterfly, which grows with extreme vigor, giving very fine blooms of a delicious fragrance and very pretty coloring, at the same time immune to diseases; Los Angeles, giving here very pretty blooms of remarkable coloring and very abundant; Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, very much liked also, although its spring blooms leave much to be desired, but in summer they are magnificent. The Polyantha, Miss Edith Cavell, and the Wichuraiana, Paul's Scarlet Climber, will soon be very much in vogue because of their much-admired very vivid red color.

Among the species well at home here are Persian Yellow, *R. Hugonis*, *R. longicuspis*, and *R. macrophylla*, the latter three not being as yet well known. *R. Moyesi* here loses its foliage during the summer.

Hybridization in Spain, I am sorry to say, is not much known and little practiced. It is to be regretted, as I believe we have one of the best climates for producing good results. It is only a few years since I have taken up hybridizing, and I feel much pleased over the results. I believe that I have now under observation some very interesting seedlings, especially one already named "Mari Dot," which will cause a great sensation because of its marvelous coloring, great vigor, and resistance to disease.

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The Queen of Flowers in the Philippines

By W. W. WESTON, Manila, P. I.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In the 1923 Annual there was printed (page 121) an account of rose conditions in Manila from the aspect of a rose-lover native to the Archipelago. The point of view of an American-born grower is different and quite interesting, as here presented.

WHEN I received Mr. McFarland's letter expressing the hope that I would have a few notes for the next issue of the Rose Annual, the first thought was that I could say a word for Gruss an Teplitz. One wonders if there is any place on the globe that this rose will not grow!

I have now lived in the Philippines for nearly twenty-six years, but not until 1904 did I start raising, or rather experimenting with roses. In 1904 I brought in the first roses, and among them were Maman Cochet, Maréchal Niel, Papa Gontier, Catherine Mermet, Chromatella, Mme. Caroline Testout, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, La France, Bridesmaid, Etoile de France, Paul Neyron, Mme. Abel Chatenay, American Beauty, Souvenir du President Carnot, Bon Silene, The Bride, Marie Van Houtte, and Safrano.

Standard and pillar roses are practically unknown here. A very few climbing roses are cultivated in higher altitudes.

Keeping the Maréchal Niel shaded from 10 A.M., through the heat of the day, I was fortunate enough to have it blossom. In fact, all of the small Tea roses produce more beautiful blooms when not in the sun after noon. A few of the old roses grown in the gardens here came from Spain; they have degenerated in this climate, and the buds are small and the stems very short.

In Baguio (the Simla of the Philippines), roses are grown to a considerable extent, and some of the blooms produced there are very fine. The altitude is about 5,000 feet above sea-level, and there the rains are more frequent than in the lowlands. Manila, being on Manila Bay, is near enough salt water to affect the growing of roses. Sometimes during the typhoons a salt spray is carried over the land, and this is anything but favorable to the growing of the Queen of Flowers.

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When I brought in the first roses I was living in Lucena, Tayabas Province, and some of the plants went to Lucban, a pretty town nestling on the side of an extinct volcano, where the water runs through the town continually and it is quite cool, even in the hot season. There roses have done well.

Although, with protection, one can grow roses here, the typhoons bring so much wind and rain that very often the plants are both whipped to death and drowned. Plant-lice are abundant and feast on the sweet juice of the roses. Mealy bug is prolific, and not only attacks roses, but even crotons; sometimes the plants are covered with the white pests. Rose scale is present with a vengeance. A beetle about an inch long delights in eating the leaves at night. I do not believe that black-spot is known; at least I have not seen it here.

That roses do not like wet feet is exemplified here, and unless the plants are grown in pots or half-barrels, so that they can be taken care of in stormy weather, they very often die off. In some mountain districts, however, where the drainage is naturally good, they do not suffer from too much rain.

During our hot season (from April to June and sometimes part of July) the Teas droop when in the sun, but under shade part of the day they do fairly well. But one must exercise eternal vigilance in order to reap a reward for one's work.

Mr. McFarland has said most people look upon the tropics as an ideal place for growing things. Yes, some things, particularly sugar-cane, cocoanuts, and hemp; but when it comes to the Queen of Flowers I would prefer to grow them in a climate better adapted to them. We may grow orchids—and I have grown many kinds—but a climate suited to them is not adapted to the general growing of the rose. It is true many roses are grown here in pots in the home, by those who give them fairly good care, but most of the people (the Filipinos) do not know how to prepare the soil, cultivate, fertilize, or care for them. Naturally, some of the younger generation that has come up under American rule are learning to manage gardens. Practically all schools have gardens, but I do not remember having seen a rose in any of them. With, at times, twelve inches of rainfall in twenty-four hours, what chance has a rose! You need not, in America, envy our rose opportunities.

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Rose-Growing in a Hot Climate

By R. A. NICHOLSON, Hongkong, China

EDITOR'S NOTE.—To those of us who read the Annuals of the National Rose Society of England, Mr. Nicholson is no stranger. Several articles from his pen have appeared in that excellent publication in recent years; and, besides, Mr. Nicholson provides two challenge cups, the China Trophy for professionals and the Nicholson Vase for amateurs. He has now agreed to provide a Nicholson Vase for America—see page 199. In a recent letter to the Editor, Mr. Nicholson writes: "I had a friendly, rose-brotherly letter from Mr. H. H. Hazlewood, of Epping, New South Wales, this week. He tells me that Howard of Los Angeles and Morley of San Diego were enjoying the beauty of Kew Gardens, near London, in the company of Alister Clark of Melbourne. Well, it would seem that the writer in New South Wales informing his rose friend in Hongkong, China, about similar friends from southern California meeting in London, pretty well covers this little world—and they are all real rose-lovers." It might be added that the transmission of such information to the Editor in America and its publication in this Annual, which goes into every rose-loving country of the world, about completes the "girdle 'round the earth."

SITUATED here on the mainland of China, and four miles by water from the island of Hongkong, a man's love for roses needs to be great in order to grow them as roses should be grown. The first and most important requisite is good loam, and this we do not have. We have no rich pasture-land here where we may obtain the first "spit," and indeed very little soil of really good quality.

I have tried for many years to bud roses here on several stocks, native and otherwise, but although the buds kept green for months, for some reason I cannot explain, they would never break to form a plant. We must, therefore, grow plants from cuttings, or purchase them.

My rose-friends are fairly world wide, and almost annually I receive plants from California, British Columbia, Australia, and England. New roses are being given to us every year by the rose-raisers of the world, and it is most fascinating and enjoyable to watch the development here of the new kinds.

Most roses, near Hongkong, live barely four years, and the reason of this is that the plants are never dormant. The three last and the three first months of the year are our cool months, and at this time we get good flowers, January being the best. After March we get the heavy tropical rains, with great heat;

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this causes the rose plant to throw up vigorous, but useless, sappy wood, and eventually the strain ends the life of the plant; so that a number of rose plants have to be bought annually. We get these from November on to January, according as they may be lifted in various parts of the world.

It is very interesting to get, say, twelve plants of one variety from England, from the United States, and from Australia, and to first note the stock on which the rose is budded, and then the results. A deep-rooted stock appears to give the best result in this climate. During the summer, I have found the earth quite warm to a depth of 2 feet. This, coupled with the copious rains, practically rots the roots, and the plants eventually die. Another reason why I favor deep-rooted plants is that they have a better hold of the ground, and during our typhoon season this is a big asset. Certainly, when we get a real typhoon it means a completely new rose-garden. I lost 600 plants in the great typhoon of August, 1923.

Much has been written about the transportation of roses by sea. I have always insisted that there is only one safe way—to pack the plants in the ordinary way, as though they were to travel a few days only, but then to be sure to get them into the cool-room of the steamer. (By the cool-room I mean the fruit-room, not the freezing chamber.) I have had roses from every quarter of the globe delivered here after a transit of fifty days or more; they were as fresh as though just lifted from the ground. But they must not be frozen in the steamer!

Roses from England, as budded on the cultivated seedling brier, are excellent for this climate, and give the best results, a longer life, with better flowers and foliage, but they must be sent us in the cool chamber of the steamer, for once the roots get dry there is no hope for the plant here. We all know the method of burying the whole plant a foot or so down, when the wood looks shriveled, but I have never been able to thus coax a plant back here to a really healthy state; they may live but they are not healthy.

I think I have had roses on the greatest number of stocks from Australia; each grower seems to have his own favorite, I presume according to the state he is working in, and climatic conditions vary considerably. I cannot say that the plants are

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as well grown as those I receive from British Columbia or California, but they certainly do better after planting.

We have our rose pests here as in other parts of the world. The worst, I think, are the cock-chafers and rose beetles. They do great harm, but as it is during the month of March, after we have had the best of our flowers, it is not such a blow. There is nothing for it but to fight them by hand-work—I have many times half filled a watering-can with these beetles. They can be literally swept off the bushes at 8 to 9 o'clock at night, the hunter being provided with a good lamp. We also have a small fly with a yellow body and black wings, which deposits its eggs in the soft, sappy wood of the rose bush, and the resultant caterpillars completely devastate it. Hand-picking is again the remedy. Mildew is not at all bad, and for some years I have seen practically none. We have no very quick changes from high to low temperature—from average 58 degrees in the winter to average 85 degrees in the summer—but we have a very high humidity. Green fly and scale insects we have, but I find a moderately strong solution of tobacco water, with a lump of soft soap, keeps the plants clean.

I use a fair amount of potash in making up my rose-beds. All the old weeds, grass, and rubbish are burnt up, put through a fine sieve, and dug into the beds. Not much artificial manure is used here, as it is a bit expensive. Cow- and pig-manure, with a good dusting of lime when the beds are idle, is all we require.

"Blueing" in certain varieties, as, for example, Hadley, is not so bad as I have seen it in cooler climates, and I think the fair amount of potash I put into the soil has a good effect in this matter. Hadley is a grand rose, I admit, but I prefer Hoosier Beauty or General MacArthur.

I have forty beds, each bed holding an average of two dozen plants, and every bed with one variety only. I think this is a better plan than growing, say, nine hundred plants in three or four hundred varieties.

There is one fact it gives me great pleasure to state—come the plants from England or the United States, Canada, or Australia, the men who send them do their best, and it is one of the greatest pleasures I have in this outpost in the East to have correspondence and dealings with such men.

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The Favored Roses of America

THIRD REFERENDUM REPORT

WHEN preparing the ballot to determine the favorite roses of America in 1924, it was thought advisable to change somewhat the method of voting. Accordingly the members were asked to vote for what their experience had led them to prefer as the best twelve Hybrid Tea roses, the best six climbing roses, and the best six from all other classes. With but few exceptions these directions were followed to the letter, and the response was generous, although not nearly what it should have been. In consequence, there are presented at the end of this article lists of the favorite varieties in each class, for the seven districts into which the United States has been divided for the purpose of this referendum. The Editor might say that the vote in Districts 4, 5, and 7 was extremely light, and a very few more cards might have materially changed the result. It is only by a large and careful vote that really reliable data can be obtained.

The favored roses for the whole country, as compiled from the sectional lists, are as follows: (The figures in parentheses indicate the rank of the variety in the previous referendums.)

Best Twelve Hybrid Teas:

Radiance, 82 (3) (1).
Ophelia, 73 (1) (3).
Red Radiance, 58 ( ) (5).
Columbia, 56 (10) (8).
Gruss an Teplitz, 52 (6) (4).
Duchess of Wellington, 45 (7) (9)
Mrs. Aaron Ward, 42 (5) (7).
Los Angeles, 38 (4) (6).
Mme. Butterfly, 37.
Mme. Edouard Herriot, 33 (8) (11).
Mme. Caroline Testout, 32 ( ) (10).
Lady Alice Stanley, 31.

In consequence of removing Frau Karl Druschki to the third class, wider choice was possible in the selection of the best twelve Hybrid Teas. Mme. Butterfly stepped into the breach, and Lady Alice Stanley nosed out Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. Otherwise the same varieties continue in favor, with readjustments in position, without, however, disturbing the dominant position of Radiance at the top. The decline of Los Angeles is significant; from fourth place in 1922 it dropped to sixth in 1923, and is now eighth. It is most gratifying to see the entry into the favored list of Lady Alice Stanley, a deserving rose.

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Best Twelve Climbers:

Dr. W. Van Fleet, 89 (1) (1)
Silver Moon, 64 (2) (3).
Paul's Scarlet Climber, 64 (5) (4).
American Pillar, 51 (3) (2).
Dorothy Perkins, 44 (4) (5).
Cl. American Beauty, 42 (6) (6).
Tausendschön, 36 (7) (7).
Excelsa, 23 (8) (8).
Gardenia, 17 (9) (9).
Christine Wright, 12 (10) (10).
Crimson Rambler, 11 ( ) (12).
White Dorothy, 9.

For the purpose of keeping the general lists uniform, it was thought well to continue the selection of twelve varieties in this class. The battle for second and third places continues among the climbing roses. Paul's Scarlet Climber and Silver Moon are tied with 64 votes apiece, with American Pillar a bad fourth. The supremacy of Dr. W. Van Fleet remains unchanged. At the bottom of the list Crimson Rambler has tightened its hold on eleventh place, while White Dorothy has come into twelfth, thus displacing two old favorites, which the Editor believes are better roses—Aviateur Bleriot and Hiawatha.

Best Six Roses from All Other Classes:

Frau Karl Druschki, 69.
Paul Neyron, 31.
Ulrich Brunner, 28.
Georg Arends, 26.
Mrs. John Laing, 25.
Hugonis, 22.

A number of members misunderstood the intention of this group, which was to include varieties other than Hybrid Teas and climbers. Many voted the Hybrid Teas that were crowded out of their list of best Hybrid Teas, with the result that certain Teas and Hybrid Teas were included in the final results.

The popularity of Frau Karl Druschki was never better shown than in the seven lists. It leads six of them, and fails only in the Gulf Coast region, District 7. As was expected, this list favored the Hybrid Perpetuals, although the entry of Hugonis is notable. Conrad Ferdinand Meyer ran close; Cécile Brunner, Juliet, and Souvenir de la Malmaison were strong contenders, but were unable to dislodge the noble Old Guard of the once all-dominating Hybrid Perpetual race.

At the conclusion of this third referendum of rose-growers all over these United States, it is thought there is sufficient material to make a composite list of the preferred roses, based on the total vote for each in all three years. It may be noted that some changes of position occur, which is due to the much larger vote in 1922 than in the following years, but that the general list of

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roses remains the same. It is most interesting, and confirmatory of the conservative judgment used by the widely separated members of so large a body as the American Rose Society, that so permanent and excellent a list is maintained.

Best Twelve Hybrid Teas, based on three years' referendum reports:

Ophelia, 336.
Radiance, 319.
Gruss an Teplitz, 198.
Los Angeles, 183.
Mrs. Aaron Ward, 175.
Duchess of Wellington, 171.
Red Radiance, 159.
Columbia, 155.
Mme. Edouard Herriot, 146.
Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, 125.
Mme. Butterfly, 125.
Mme. Caroline Testout, 124.

Best Twelve Climbing Roses, based on three years' referendum reports:

Dr. W. Van Fleet, 460.
Silver Moon, 337.
American Pillar, 317.
Paul's Scarlet Climber, 243.
Dorothy Perkins, 234.
Climbing American Beauty, 200.
Tausendschön, 184.
Excelsa, 120.
Gardenia, 90.
Christine Wright, 81.
Hiawatha, 60.
Crimson Rambler, 47.

It is worthy of remark that the total number of varieties comprised in all the sectional lists is so small—the seven dozens of favorite Hybrid Teas include only 30 varieties; the seven dozens of favorite climbers include only 26 varieties; the seven half-dozens of favorite other roses include only 18 varieties. That is, out of a possible 210 varieties, only 74 were chosen.

All the Varieties Included in the Best Twelve Hybrid Tea Roses in the Seven Districts of the United States:

The numbers after the names indicate the first, second and third referendums; thus, 1–2–3 indicates the rose was favored in the 1922–1923–1924 results, while 2 indicates it was included only in 1923. The names of roses not in this year's list are italicized.

Cheerful, 3; Columbia, 1–2–3; Constance, 3; Duchess of Wellington, 1–2–3; Etoile de France, 2–3; General MacArthur, 1–2–3; Golden Emblem, 2–3; Gruss an Teplitz, 1–2–3; Hadley, 3; Hoosier Beauty, 1–2–3; Jonkheer J. L. Mock, 1–2–3; *Joseph Hill*, 1; Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, 1–2–3; Killarney, 1–2–3; Lady Alice Stanley, 1–2–3; Lady Hillingdon, 1–2–3; *Lady Pirrie*, 2; Laurent Carle, 3; Los Angeles, 1–2–3; *Maman Cochet*, 2; Mme. Butterfly, 1–3; Mme. Caroline Testout, 1–2–3; Mme. Edouard Herriot, 1–2–3; *Mme. Melanie Soupert*, 1; Mrs. Aaron Ward, 1–2–3; Mrs. A. R. Waddell, 3; Mrs. Charles Bell, 3; Ophelia, 1–2–3; Radiance, 1–2–3; Red Radiance, 1–2–3; *Rose Marie*, 2; Sunburst, 1–2–3; White Killarney, 2–3; White Maman Cochet, 2–3; William R. Smith, 2–3; Willowmere, 2.

A number of names appear in this list for the first time—Cheerful, Constance, Hadley, Laurent Carle, Mrs. A. R.

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Waddell, Mrs. Charles Bell. The last is significant; when this beautiful light-colored Radiance is better known, the Editor should not be surprised to see it grouped at the head, with Radiance and Red Radiance, where it belongs. The disappearance of Willowmere this year is a distinct loss.

All the Varieties Included in the Best Twelve Climbing Roses in the Seven Districts of the United States:

American Pillar, 1–2–3; Aviateur Bleriot, 1–3; *Belle of Portugal*, 2; Carmine Pillar, 3; Christine Wright, 1–2–3; Cl. American Beauty, 1–2–3; Cl. Gruss an Teplitz, 3; Cl. Killarney, 2–3; Cl. Lady Ashtown, 1–2–3; Cl. Mme. Caroline Testout, 1–2–3; Cl. Cécile Brunner, 1–2–3; *Cl. Richmond*, 2; *Cl. Souvenir of Wootton*, 2; *Cl. Winnie Davis*, 2; Cl. White Killarney, 3; Crimson Rambler, 2–3; Dorothy Perkins, 1–2–3; *Dr. Huey*, 2; Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1–2–3; Emily Gray, 3; Excelsa, 1–2–3; Gardenia, 1–2–3; Gold of Ophir, 3; Hiawatha, 1–2–3; *Lady Gay*, 2; *Lamarque*, 2; Marechal Niel, 1–2–3; Mme. Alfred Carriere, 1–2–3; Mrs. Robert Peary, 1–2–3; Paul's Scarlet Climber, 1–2–3; *Reine Marie Henriette*, 2; Silver Moon, 1–2–3; Tausendschön, 1–2–3; White Dorothy, 3.

The total list of climbers presents a notable event in the entry of Emily Gray, which is full of possibilities. The Editor is sure that the dropping of Dr. Huey* is merely temporary; this excellent rose should come back strong. The gradual disappearance of the small-flowered ramblers is also evident, but Dorothy Perkins still holds fast, and Crimson Rambler seems to have a charmed life, which it hardly deserves, inasmuch as the far better Excelsa can easily be had.

All the Varieties Included in the Best Six from All Other Classes in the Seven Districts of the United States:

Austrian Copper, Bon Silene, Conrad Ferdinand Meyer, Frau Karl Druschki, General Jacqueminot, Georg Arends, George Dickson, Hugh Dickson, Juliet, Killarney Queen, Maman Cochet, Cécile Brunner, Mrs. John Laing, Paul Neyron, Hugonis, Souvenir de la Malmaison, Ulrich Brunner, White Maman Cochet.

Fully half of the roses in this list are Hybrid Perpetuals. The curious inclusion of Austrian Copper is worth noting, as well as the absence of Hermosa.

In the sectional lists here following there are no remarkable changes. The old standbys are holding fast, with but here and there a change in order. Mme. Butterfly took advantage of the vacancy made by Frau Karl Druschki in the second, third, and sixth districts, and ran so strong in other sections that she claims ninth place in the general list.

*See Plate VII, facing page 73.

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The complete dominance of Radiance, Ophelia, Frau Karl Druschki, and Dr. W. Van Fleet is astonishing, but very just. These are the Big Four of rosedom, and it is gratifying that two of them are genuinely American roses.

The Editor feels that careful attention to the results of this third referendum, in connection with the former two, will show that we have progressed, and will also establish most definitely what are really the good roses in America today. Of course, it requires some time for the newer varieties to become well known, and some varieties, like the climbers, are so permanent that they are rarely displaced; so that the old roses, if satisfactory, are likely to draw a large vote.

WHAT ROSES WOULD YOU DISCARD?

As a part of the nation-wide referendum taken in 1924, members were asked to state what roses they would discard. The response was very small, but it was sufficiently large to show that the greatest favorites have weaknesses which make them undesirable to some.

In the Hybrid Teas, all the roses, except Radiance, which this year were voted to the select list, were, in the same referendum, nominated for discard in two or more of the seven districts. The twelve favorite climbers fared a little better. Dr. Van Fleet, Silver Moon, and American Pillar escaped the general onslaught. The six favorites in all other classes were wholly condemned, not even Frau Karl Druschki excepted.

The favorite candidates for the trash-heap were, in the order of rating: Killarney, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Los Angeles, Dorothy Perkins, Sunburst, Columbia, and Mme. Jules Bouché.

Besides, three general types of roses were black-listed *in toto:* All Pernetianas, all Hybrid Perpetuals, and all Polyanthas.

Nothing better shows the low value of destructive criticism. We do not really want to eliminate any of the condemned classes, and not many of the condemned varieties. It seems wisest, therefore, hereafter to keep to constructive criticism, and to gradually perfect the "best dozens" for various climatic ranges, as graphically reported on the next page.

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REFERENDUM, 1924—ON BEST TWELVE HYBRID TEAS. Figures indicate the preference order in previous years

District No. 1 Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.	District No. 2 New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware.	District No. 3 Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma.	District No. 4 Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona.	District No. 5 Washington, Oregon, California.	District No. 6 Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas.	District No. 7 Florida, and the Gulf coast sections of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama.
Ophelia, 2-3	Radiance, 3-1	Radiance, 3-3	Mme. Edouard Herriot, 2-12	Ophelia, 1-1	Radiance, 1-1	Radiance, 1-2
Radiance, 3-1	Ophelia, 1-3	Ophelia, 2-4	Gruss an Teplitz, 0-1	Mme. Edouard Herriot, 2-2	Red Radiance, 4-2	Red Radiance, 4-3
Duchess of Wellington, 4-9	Duchess of Wellington, 2-4	Gruss an Teplitz, 4-2	Los Angeles, 3-0	Hoosier Beauty, 8-5	Ophelia, 3-4	Killarney, 0-6
Gruss an Teplitz, 6-0	Red Radiance, 0-6	Columbia, 6-8	Ophelia, 1-3	Lady Hillingdon, 6-0	Columbia, 9-8	White Killarney, 0-0
Mme. Edouard Herriot, 10-0	Mrs. Aaron Ward, 5-4	Red Radiance, 0-0	Mrs. Aaron Ward, 0-10	Los Angeles, 3-3	Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, 8-5	Ophelia, 3-4
Hoosier Beauty, 0-0	Columbia, 8-0	Mme. Caroline Testout, 7-5	Mrs. A. R. Waddell, 0-0	Columbia, 0-11	Mme. Butterfly, 0-0	Columbia, 9-1
Mrs. Aaron Ward, 5-4	Lady Alice Stanley, 10-12	Lady Alice Stanley, 0-0	Hoosier Beauty, 8-5	Duchess of Wellington, 9-0	Gruss an Teplitz, 6-7	Sunburst, 5-8
Red Radiance, 0-6	Mme. Butterfly, 0-0	Duchess of Wellington, 0-0	Red Radiance, 0-6	Cheerful, 0-0	Sunburst, 5-10	Jonkheer J. L. Mock, 0-0
Killarney, 9-7	Mme. Edouard Herriot, 7-8	Mrs. Aaron Ward, 12-0	Hadley, 0-0	Sunburst, 12-0	Duchess of Wellington, 12-0	Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, 8-0
Lady Alice Stanley, 12-8	Los Angeles, 6-11	Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, 0-6	Lady Hillingdon, 6-0	Constance, 0-0	Mrs. Aaron Ward, 7-0	Mrs. Charles Bell, 0-0
Los Angeles, 7-11	Killarney, 11-10	Mme. Butterfly, 0-0	Mme. Caroline Testout, 10-9	General MacArthur, 4-4	Mme. Caroline Testout, 10-6	Etoile de France, 0-0
Columbia, 0-12	Gruss an Teplitz, 9-7	Jonkheer J. L. Mock, 5-12	White Maman Cochet, 0-11	Golden Emblem, 0-8	William R. Smith, 0-12	Mrs. A. R. Waddell, 0-0

BEST DOZEN CLIMBING ROSES—1924

Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1-1	Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1-1	Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1-1	American Pillar, 4-1	Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1-5	Dr. W. Van Fleet, 2-3	Dr. W. Van Fleet, 2-3
Tausendschon, 5-4	Silver Moon, 2-2	Silver Moon, 2-5	Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1-3	Mme. Alfred Carriere, 9-0	Paul's Scarlet Climber, 6-6	Christine Wright, 9-0
Paul's Scarlet Climber, 6-5	Paul's Scarlet Climber, 4-3	Paul's Scarlet Climber, 8-3	Paul's Scarlet Climber, 8-6	Cl. Caroline Testout, 5-0	Silver Moon, 1-1	Cl. Amer. Beauty, 4-0
Dorothy Perkins, 4-7	Dorothy Perkins, 5-5	American Pillar, 3-4	Silver Moon, 2-4	American Pillar, 4-3	Cl. Amer. Beauty, 4-4	Cl. White Killarney, 0-0
Silver Moon, 2-3	American Pillar, 3-4	Cl. American Beauty, 4-6	Tausendschon, 3-5	Tausendschon, 3-6	American Pillar, 3-2	Cl. Killarney, 0-4
American Pillar, 3-2	Cl. American Beauty, 7-8	Dorothy Perkins, 5-2	Cl. Amer. Beauty, 11-9	Silver Moon, 2-10	Gardenia, 11-9	Marechal Niel, 8-8
Cl. Amer. Beauty, 7-6	Tausendschon, 6-6	Excelsa, 6-8	Dorothy Perkins, 7-2	Paul's Scarlet Climber, 8-1	Tausendschon, 7-0	Paul's Scarlet Climber, 6-2
Excelsa, 8-11	Gardenia, 8-7	Tausendschon, 7-7	Crimson Rambler, 0-10	Gainsborough, 0-0	Dorothy Perkins, 5-5	Gardenia, 11-5
Hiawatha, 9-8	Excelsa, 9-12	Crimson Rambler, 0-9	Gardenia, 0-0	Dorothy Perkins, 7-4	Excelsa, 10-10	American Pillar, 3-6
Crimson Rambler, 0-10	Carmine Pillar, 0-0	Gardenia, 12-10	Cl. Gruss an Teplitz, 0-0	Cl. Cecile Brunner, 6-9	Christine Wright, 9-8	Dorothy Perkins, 5-7
Emily Gray, 0-0	Hiawatha, 11-11	Christine Wright, 9-11	Mrs. Robert Peary, 0-0	Gold of Ophir, 0-0	Mrs. Robert Peary, 12-11	Mrs. Robert Peary, 12-9
Christine Wright, 12-9	Aviateur Bleriot, 0-0	White Dorothy, 0-0	Excelsa, 10-7	Marechal Niel, 12-0	Cl. Lady Ashtown, 12-0	Tausendschon, 7-10

BEST SIX ROSES OTHER THAN HYBRID TEAS OR CLIMBERS—1924

Frau Karl Druschki	Frau Karl Druschki	Frau Karl Druschki	Frau Karl Druschki	Frau Karl Druschki	Frau Karl Druschki	Bon Silene
General Jacqueminot	Paul Neyron	Ulrich Brunner	Georg Arends	Ulrich Brunner	Paul Neyron	Killarney Queen
Mrs. John Laing	Ulrich Brunner	Paul Neyron	Mrs. John Laing	Cecile Brunner	Souv. de la Malmaison	Maman Cochet
Paul Neyron	Georg Arends	Mrs. John Laing	Austrian Copper	Juliet	Hugonis	White Maman Cochet
Georg Arends	Hugonis	Georg Arends	Ulrich Brunner	Hugh Dickson	Georg Arends	Etoile de Lyon
Ulrich Brunner	Mrs. John Laing	Conrad Ferd. Meyer	Hugonis	Mrs. John Laing	George Dickson	Marie van Houtte

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The 1925 Members' Rose Forum

FOLLOWING the beginning made in the 1924 Annual, the Editor has attempted to answer questions and transmit information through the medium of this Rose Forum. Not all the questions are answered; many of them had been previously dealt with, either in the Annual or in the several excellent rose-books* now available. It must be understood that the all-too-few pages of the Annual, limited as they are to keep within the pound mailing weight which the Society can afford, should, in the opinion of the Editor, deal with rose *advance*, avoiding the restatement of information once set forth, or the presentation of facts available in the rose-books of the day. *Each Annual is all new*, and is found in consequence the more acceptable.

Here follow questions and answers.

GERMANTOWN, PA. "What Hybrid Teas are really hardy in the Philadelphia climate? Are there any besides Radiance and Gruss an Teplitz?"

Yes, dozens! Most rose-growers would count themselves fortunate if they had a climate so favorable. Try the list compiled from the referendum in your district and the lists for the sections farther north.

HOMESTEAD, PA. "How can I revive roses that do not seem to want to grow?"

Try digging them up and resetting. Sometimes you will find very curious root conditions. Some roses seem to burrow into the soil and get too deep; others have injured or diseased roots

*Rose-books now obtainable, and published within the past two years in America and for American conditions, include, in order of newness:

"Roses for All American Climates," by Capt. George C. Thomas, Jr. A work on unique lines, discussing not only varieties but their climatic adaptability. 260 pp., many illustrations. $3 postpaid.

"Successful Rose Culture," by Chesla C. Sherlock, Editor *Better Homes and Gardens*. Well written, free from traditional limitations, and reflecting the mid-western point of view. 164 pp., with illustrations. $1.50 postpaid.

"Roses and How to Grow Them," of Doubleday, Page & Co.'s "Garden Series," as modernized and revised by J. Horace McFarland. Contains much valuable material. 152 pp., with illustrations. $2 postpaid.

"How to Grow Roses," by Robert Pyle. Sixteenth edition, revised. A standard book, of comprehensive character. 190 pp., with many illustrations. $2 postpaid.

"The Rose in America," by J. Horace McFarland. Deals with the rose from an unconventional standpoint. 233 pp., with many illustrations. $3 postpaid.

Any of these books may be bought either through the advertising pages of this Annual or upon sending the price to the American Rose Society, West Grove, Pa.

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that require attention. Replanting with cleaned roots into healthy, unfertilized soil has worked wonders.

EASTON, MD. "What variety in the Hybrid Tea class, either yellow or red, has been found vigorous and free blooming?"

Alas! Have you never heard of Gruss an Teplitz or Duchess of Wellington? Then there are Ecarlate, a dependable red, and the splendidly vigorous Red Radiance; and Mrs. Aaron Ward is always vigorous and nearly yellow.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. "An index covering the past five years' Rose Annuals is a real rose need."

An index covering all the Rose Annuals, to and including this, the tenth issue, has been prepared. Unfortunately, the low dues of the Society give it no publication leeway, wherefore it is necessary to make a charge of 50 cents for this comprehensive index, at which price it may be had of the Secretary's office.

CLEVELAND, OHIO. "How to cut roses for use indoors; how far down to cut."

WEBSTER CITY, IOWA. "What is the method of preserving blooms after cutting? What investigation has been made of the keeping qualities of roses?"

Roses are best cut after sundown, or before the sun is hot upon them in the morning. It is well to place them in water immediately, or cut the stems afresh when doing so, as air enters the channels at the cut end and rapidly withers the tissues. If roses are to be shipped or carried any distance, let them stand deep in water in a dark, cool place for several hours before packing them.

How far down to cut is a ticklish question. It depends upon whether you prefer long-stemmed roses in the house or a bush in your garden. A successful compromise is to cut the flower-stem back to two buds; i.e., to allow two leaves of the flower-stem to remain on the bush. Two new shoots usually come from those two buds. In the case of strong shoots from the root, this rule is modified to the extent of keeping the bush in symmetry. Very short stems can be cut back with safety to one bud.

The only information available as to the keeping qualities of roses when cut, is in Captain Thomas' book, "The Practical Book of Outdoor Rose-Growing," in the descriptions of the best forty-eight varieties.

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PLATE XIII. The Van Fleet Wichuraiana Hybrid, BESS LOVETT, as growing at "Breeze Hill," the Editor's garden. (See page 197.)

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PLATE XIV. A rose-border in the Editor's garden at "Breeze Hill." At extreme left is the new American Hybrid Tea, MRS. WM. C. EGAN

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NEW JERSEY. "Is there any truth in the idea that cutting and burning all rose hips keep down the number of rose-bugs? Have done that, and have comparatively few bugs."

If by rose-bug you mean the rose chafer, *Macrodactylus subspinosus*, it is doubtful that burning rose hips has much to do with controlling it. That pest passes its early stages underground. Far be it from us, however, to discourage anything which might control or reduce this wretched nuisance.

WASHINGTON, D. C. "What are some heat-resisting roses which will stand the full blaze of sun all day, drying winds, and heavy dews at night?"

It is an almost ironic tribute to the rose that it is too well loved, and that it is asked to grow in places where it cannot be happy. A combination of blazing sun, drying winds, and heavy night-dew should discourage anything but a cactus. However, the inquirer has partly answered her own question, for she states, no doubt from well-earned experience, that Lady Ursula, Rose Marie, Irish Fireflame, and Lady Hillingdon do stand the heat, and that Lady Alice Stanley, Dr. W. Van Fleet and Columbia do not. This is a matter on which much more information is desirable.

HOMESTEAD, PA. "What to do with a sport, if you get one."

Presupposing it is a desirable sport, save it. Learn to bud, or have someone who knows how, bud it for you. Some people are also very skillful in rooting cuttings in the open. At all events take steps to increase the wood of the sport and make plants of it. Then it can be tested as to its value.

SOUTH BEND, IND. "Let us have articles by rank amateurs who are not afraid to say that Melrosine and certain new varieties are no good."

The pages of this Annual are just as you make them. They are always open to new and authentic rose experiences. A number are published in this issue. We want more. (See page 160.)

MEMPHIS, TENN. "What are the pedigrees of the twelve favorite Hybrid Tea roses?"

Extensive records are kept in the Editor's office, and an effort is made to secure the parentage of all known roses. Some introducers are very helpful; but others are not so obliging. The pedigrees, so far as known are as follows: Radiance, Enchanter×Cardinal; Ophelia, unknown, but thought to be

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descended from Antoine Rivoire; Red Radiance, sport of Radiance; Columbia, Ophelia × Mrs. Geo. Shawyer; Gruss an Teplitz, (Sir J. Paxton × Fellemberg × Papa Gontier) × Gloire des Rosomanes; Duchess of Wellington, unknown; Mrs. Aaron Ward, sport of an unnamed seedling; Los Angeles, Mme. Segond Weber × Lyon; Mme. Butterfly, sport of Ophelia; Mme. Edouard Herriot, thought to be from Mme. Caroline Testout × a Pernetiana; Mme. Caroline Testout, Mme. de Tartas × Lady Mary Fitzwilliam; Lady Alice Stanley, unknown.

BATAVIA, ILLS. "Would like to know something about fall *vs.* spring planting of hardy climbers in western Illinois."

This question was referred to Lawrence Roys, of Moline, Ills., whose careful analysis of winter injury and methods of protection were printed in last year's Annual. He writes:

. . . . I can see no gain in fall planting, and considerable chance of winter injury. On the other hand, climbing roses set out last spring have taken hold splendidly, have good canes, and I expect a creditable display from them in 1925. Little, or nothing would have been gained by planting them in the fall of 1923.

The Editor calls attention to the location relation of this reply. In his vicinity, a hundred miles west and north of Philadelphia, fall planting of hardy climbers has been successful.

HAVERFORD, PA. "Should the climate in which rose plants are produced be considered in selecting plants for your own region?"

Generally, it is considered best to buy from the nearest source of supply, but, when necessary, roses may be purchased at a great distance, and if the variety is suited to your climate and has been well-grown on a good stock, it ought to flourish.

EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO. "We have a five-year-old Gruss an Teplitz which has never bloomed, although very vigorous. It is on its own roots."

Life is too short and roses are too cheap to fool with it. Throw it away! If you really want to experiment, try transplanting it. The following note from P. M. Koster, of Bridgeton, N. J., may explain the sterility of your plant: "Gruss an Teplitz must be budded with buds cut from flowering branches. If the buds are taken from shoots without flowers the plants scarcely flower, even the year after. Some customers want to buy Gruss an Teplitz plants with seed-pods. They know!"

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If this is true of a budded plant, it would also be true of an own-root plant raised from a cutting taken from blind wood.

ORANGE, CALIF. "Sometimes the outside petals of my roses turn old prematurely and the bud does not open as perfect as it should. What is wrong?"

Many double and practically all very double roses are subject to this affliction which is known as "balling." Hot weather affects those with many very thin petals, like Francis Scott Key, and cold, wet seasons cause a thick-petalled very double variety like Jonkheer J. L. Mock to become bull-headed, or rot. There is no known cure. If a variety will not open well for you in ordinary seasons, discard it; there are plenty that will.

AKRON, OHIO. "How to have large buds; should all buds on a stem be allowed to bloom?"

Many roses increase in size if only one bud is permitted to mature on each stem. The other buds must be removed when they are very small, and the plant should be carefully fed. Some roses do not respond to any marked degree. It is a matter of trying. English growers almost invariably "disbud."

ENFIELD, CONN. "Let us have more articles on old-fashioned roses and where they can be had."

If anybody really knows anything about the old-fashioned roses the Editor wishes he would step forward and speak up. The old roses are deep in the fog of semi-oblivion. Classification is nearly impossible at this date, and the nomenclature is almost lost. Efforts are being made to recover them and to untangle the confusion, but it will take time and a great deal of patience. Meanwhile, the best way to get the old-fashioned roses is to hunt for them in out-of-the-way farmyards and old gardens, around abandoned houses and in disused lanes.

MANY, MANY PLACES. "What are the most fragrant roses?"

Well, no one ought to commit himself on this question, but we'll take a chance. The following roses are extremely fragrant, as classes: Gallica, Centifolia (including Moss roses), Rugosas, Teas, Hybrid Perpetuals. There are a few exceptions; some of the later Teas are a little weak, and there are three well-known absolutely scentless Hybrid Perpetuals: Captain Christy, Baroness Rothschild, and Frau Karl Druschki. None of the

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hardy climbers possesses much fragrance, but some have more than others. The lovely Bourbon low climber Zephirine Drouhin is fragrant, as also is Emily Gray. Climbing Teas and Noisettes are said to be very sweet. Almost all red, and the most of the deep pink varieties of Hybrid Teas are fragrant. The white and lighter colored ones are usually nearly scentless. When you actually get down to cases there are mighty few roses that are absolutely without perfume, although often the fragrance may be fleeting. There are several distinct types of rose perfume, and opinions may differ widely as to the desirability of this or that kind. The best known and most liked is the perfume of the Gallica, Centifolia, and Damask roses, which is similar to most Hybrid Perpetuals and red Hybrid Teas.

Next in the preference is the spicy, fruity fragrance found in La France, in certain of the yellow Hybrid Teas and Teas. The true fragrance of the Teas is also most delightful, and, authorities to the contrary, it does resemble the odor of fresh tea. Rugosas are intensely fragrant, with a scent closely resembling the finest Hybrid Perpetuals. The Multiflora in its original form is very sweet but also has a distinct "buggy" odor. The Wichuraiana scent is cloying, and Harison's Yellow has a somewhat raw perfume while the foliage has a delightful odor.

It is also to be noted that fragrance in roses varies with the same variety in seasons and locations. Scientific study of the fragrance problem is now proceeding and reference to the subject may be found on page 181 of the 1924 Annual.

KIRKWOOD, Mo. "Would like to have the native wild roses so described and illustrated that one can identify the different varieties."

This was very ably done by Charles E. F. Gersdorff in the 1921 Annual, p. 34 *et seq.* You will also find a capital description of the species in Bailey's Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture.

MONROE, N. J. "What is the ancestry of Radiance, its sports and descendants? What are the best parents for American roses?"

Radiance is a seedling from Enchanter × Cardinal and through the former goes back to Mme. Caroline Testout. Cardinal is a red rose, the progeny of Liberty and a red seedling. The ancestry of Liberty is not known. Radiance has produced

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five known sports, the most excellent Mrs. Charles Bell, two red ones, both known as Red Radiance, the darker of which, (Gude's sport) is the better, Striped Radiance, and Mrs. James G. Penny, neither of which is well known and the latter having been taken out of commerce because of its similarity to Mrs. Charles Bell. The only descendant known to the writer is Francis Scott Key. The writer believes that good results in producing roses for American gardens will come from the use of *R. Wichuraiana*, in an effort to produce roses with flowers and foliage similar to the lovely Dr. W. Van Fleet on dwarf, hardy everblooming bushes.

SEATTLE, WASH. "In order to determine the value of stocks other than those in common use, ask all members to coöperate in experiments in budding all wild stocks that can be procured locally and report to you."

All right; we will, and hereby do! Let us have the reports. However, native American stocks have been pretty well tried and found wanting. The Cherokee is too tender for northern use, but excellent for the South; Setigera is difficult to work; Blanda, Carolina, Palustris, and others of similar type are too slender and sucker too much. *Rosa rubiginosa* is excellent, but too slow. There is certainly much room for experiment with local forms and seedlings which may vary from the types.

HAVERFORD, PA. "Could there be a combination of sprays as well as insecticides? This multiplicity is confusing and adds much to the labor and expense of culture."

Evidently this lady is confused. Sprays are of two kinds, fungicidal and insecticidal. We must have both. Fortunately, we are able to combine them in the form of bordeaux and lead arsenate, or in the Massey dust treatment, done with nine parts dusting sulphur and one part powdered lead arsenate. Either one of these two preparations will control mildew, black-spot, *and* leaf-eating insects. Plant-lice are controlled by tobacco dust, or any form of nicotine, and soap solutions. One of these may be added to the other combined spray or dust, making a triple combination for controlling all diseases and insects of the rose at one application. There need be no confusion. If you prefer dusting, use the Massey treatment for mildew, black-spot, and leaf-eating insects, and use tobacco dust for lice. If you like spraying better, use the combined bordeaux and lead arsenate

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for mildew, black-spot, and leaf-eating insects; and use nicotine solution for the lice. The miserable rose-chafer enjoys these treatments, and he must have one of the yet uncertain advertised "dopes" or the certain treatment of shaking or picking him into kerosene. See suggestion on page 160.

LOUISVILLE, KY. "I would like very much to know how to make Maréchal Niel into a hardy climber for this locality. Also, why are there not more double deep yellow (orange tints) roses and hardy yellow roses?"

The Editor would also like to know how to make Maréchal Niel into a hardy climber. Lady, it can't be done! Try the next best. Gloire de Dijon flourishes at Marietta, Ohio, and should do well at Louisville. William Allen Richardson, an orange-tinted climbing rose, was named after a Louisville rosarian, and is probably hardy there. Emily Gray will give you a more than fair imitation of Maréchal Niel. Why there are so few hardy yellow roses is one of Nature's secrets; but it won't be long until there are more. They are coming thick and fast these days; and while they are not yet just what we want, there is every reason to hope for better ones within a few years.

NORFOLK, VA. "How to prune roses five years old or older; how to control insect boring through center of canes."

A rose five years old, if it has been properly pruned annually, should present no particular difficulty. If it is choked with old wood and weak branches, all such should be removed, leaving only one-year-old wood, and, if necessary, the best of the two-year-old. Shortening the remaining canes depends upon the variety. Strong-growing Hybrid Perpetuals may be shortened one-third to one-half, and weaker growing Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Teas one-half to two-thirds. Canes containing borers should be cut out and burned to destroy the insect.

OGDEN, UTAH. "Do you know of a pink Moss rose as large as American Beauty? There used to be one on the Isle of Man, but I have seen none here."

The Moss rose list in this country is very brief. The writer knows a Moss rose which is much larger than American Beauty, as grown outdoors, very double, very fragrant, and the moss is somewhat bronzy. It grows quite tall (4 to 6 feet) and blooms heavily in June. It came to him labeled "Princess Adelaide."

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WILMINGTON, N. C. "More about diseases of roses."
OTTAWA, KANS. "How to combat insect pests."
ENFIELD, CONN. "How to prevent black-spot and mildew."
ORANGE, CALIF. "Cause of mildew and how to prevent it."

There were many more questions of the same kind. Previous Annuals have dealt exhaustively with both topics; practically every issue has contained a contribution on the matter, but our knowledge is growing, and in the article by Mr. Hazlewood in this Annual, mildew-prevention is approached from a new angle. Meanwhile, let us again state the proved success of the Massey sulphur-arsenate dusting treatment first announced in the 1918 Annual, and described several times in this Annual.

PHILMONT, N. Y. "More about soils and fertilizing."
LEXINGTON, MASS. "More about fertilizers for roses."
OTTAWA, KANS. "More about fertilizing."
BROOKLYN, N. Y. "How to judge soil."

In answer to these suggestions will be found an excellent article on "Ordinary Fertilizers *vs.* Special Plant-Foods" in this issue. In last year's Annual was "Manure and Manuring."

WOODHAVEN, N. Y. "Best roses and arrangement for small gardens of 50 to 100 roses and a lot 50 x 100 ft."
TENAFLY, N. J. "Plans and arrangements of small gardens, and possible combinations of varieties."
SYRACUSE, N. Y. "Plans and pictures of small gardens that can be made by amateurs who do their own gardening."
WESTPORT, CONN. "New ideas in garden arrangements."
RIVERDALE, MD. "Hints on arrangement of small gardens."
NORTH BERGEN, N. J. "Municipal rose-gardens."

In conformance with these suggestions, as well as those of last year, when the Editor sent out his cry for help, there are included in this issue several excellent articles in regard to small gardens, with plans, and an elaborate article by Mr. Caparn, on the "Municipal Rose-Garden." (See pages 35 and 43.)

WILMINGTON, N. C. "Indoor growing of roses."
OTTAWA, KANS. "Outdoor forcing of roses."

On both these subjects the Editor is regrettably ignorant, and, so far, no member has volunteered information. Here is a chance for someone to become famous. Send in the articles.

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ORANGE, CALIF. "Propagating by buds and cuttings in southern California."
OTTAWA, KANS. "Growing tested varieties from cuttings."

To these and many other questions of the like tenor, the Editor can only state that a great deal of space has been given to these subjects in previous Annuals, and that it seems unnecessary to now again discuss the subject. Scattered through the Rose Notes will be found many hints on these matters, particularly in the 1924 Annual. (See also page 65.)

WESTPORT, CONN. "Can't get rid of rose beetles—Melrosine no good."
BLACKWELL, OKLA. "How to combat insect pests; very much disappointed in Melrosine."
LEXINGTON, MASS. "Help to get rid of rose beetles."

The rose beetle, or chafer, is a knotty problem. Hand-picking, so far, has been the only positive solution, or covering choice plants with netting. Melrosine offered relief, but seems to be ineffective for some people. Another preparation now makes claims. Has any member conquered this pest, and can he help us out? In any consideration of this bad bug it should be noted that his sisters, his uncles, and his aunts, to say nothing of other relations, keep emerging from the ground in which they have wintered for about two weeks, wherefore any treatment must be continuous. No one-time control effort can possibly be effective. Thorough and deep cultivation early in the spring, just *before* rose time, and *after* the pest has been with us, will help for the future.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. "Can we not have roses rated by percentages similar to the peony and iris rating?"

There has been considerable discussion of such a possibility, and the Editor consulted a number of thoughtful rose-growers in regard to it. It developed at once that owing to the very different behavior of varieties in the widespread area and diverse climates of the United States, no one rating could be given a rose which would be applicable wherever it was grown; that is, a rose which deserved the highest rating in one part of the country might be worthless in another. It remains, therefore, to work out a practicable means of rating which will indicate the section for which the rose is adapted. There must also be a number of members willing to give exceedingly careful attention

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to testing varieties according to a prepared standard. All this will take time and considerable work. Suggestions and offers of assistance are in order.

WESTPORT, CONN. "More about hybridization to produce ideal roses for America."

NEW HAVEN, CONN. "More about 'door-yard' roses."

WESTFIELD, N. J. "What progress has been made in making everblooming hardy climbers?"

PITTSBURG, KANS. "Fall-blooming types of hardy varieties."

The production of new roses by hybridization has received a great deal of attention in the previous issues of the Annual. Attention is directed to Mr. Nicolas' article in this issue, "Who Will Carry On?" and to Captain Thomas' article "A New Race of Roses" in the January number of *House and Garden*. That this matter is of intense interest is shown by the number of inquiries the Editor receives and by the suggestion of an enthusiastic member in Springfield, Ills., that each member of the Society contribute $1 toward establishing a prize for the production of the best hardy, everblooming climbing rose. That would be a fine thing on the part of the members. How many will do it? (There is a thousand-dollar start on page 55.)

KENT, WASH. "Give experiences, directions, and suggestions for Hybrid Tea roses for the ordinary garden, and results in quantity and quality of bloom."

The Rose Notes are full of such items, and special attention is directed to them. Many are the boiled-down essence of what should be full-fledged articles if we were not so limited by our budget allowance as to the pages and the weight of this volume, and the referendum report is rich in suggested varieties, since all roses voted for are top-notch in somebody's garden.

PITTSBURG, KANS. "Descriptions of new roses and their behavior."

RENO, NEV. "Hardy climbers other than ramblers."

BATAVIA, ILLS. "More about Pemberton's Musk roses."

ALTUS, OKLA. "Give us cuts of newest and hardiest roses."

CLEVELAND, OHIO. "Where can the roses mentioned be obtained?"

It is not quite clear what the Nevada inquirer really desires. Climbers and ramblers are so associated in the Editor's mind that he cannot make a distinction. If large-flowered climbers are meant, as distinguished from the small cluster-flowered type,

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the Editor most modestly refers the inquirer to "The Rose in America," page 28 *et seq.*, where they have been discussed by an enthusiastic collector of them. The Pemberton Musk roses have not really obtained entrance to American gardens, as we are still being protected (?) from European contamination by Quarantine 37.* They are available in this country in a few varieties. Good pictures of the newer roses and the unusual roses are included in this Annual as usual. As to the possibility of securing the new roses mentioned, the Editor refers to an effort to list sources of them, printed on page 181.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. "Can you procure data regarding standard or tree roses, methods of budding them, their adaptability or unsuitableness for our various climates, the best stocks for them, etc.?"

The Editor knows very little about tree roses, except that when well grown they are exceedingly lovely, and when not well grown, they are exceedingly bad. They are reported to be generally unsatisfactory in this country, but there are some beautiful specimens to be observed as far north as Massachusetts. (See the pictures of the Hunnewell Garden opposite page 132 of the 1924 Annual.) The Editor suspects that tree roses are a luxury in American gardens, and that the secret of growing them well is extraordinary and expensive care and protection. Budding standards is not materially different from any other budding, except that it is done at some distance from the ground. The stock generally used in this country is Rugosa, but Dr. Van Fleet advised in one of the early issues of the Annual that he had found the Penzance Sweetbrier, Meg Merrilies, very satisfactory. The Hybrid Rugosa, Belle Poitevine, makes a good natural standard quickly, and is extremely decorative, but, of course, the flowers do not bear close inspection. It would seem that both Conrad F. Meyer and its sport, Nova Zembla, would make good unbudded standards if properly trained. What such natural standards look like may be seen by the picture of Fern Kemp published in the Annual for 1918 opposite page 24.

*In "Rose Notes" will be found an official statement of rose importations for the last fiscal year (to June 30, 1924). This clearly shows (1) that amateur importations of the new European roses have been made so troublesome as to have been virtually discontinued, and (2) that "the specialists of the Bureau of Plant Industry" decide what we dare have.

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What Kind of Rose Catalogues Do You Want?

AN EDITORIAL INQUIRY

THE Editor has been bombarded with inquiries and complaints in regard to the rose descriptions in American catalogues. "Let us have the faults of roses to correct the false impression given by growers' catalogues," "Have dealers give more honest descriptions," "We need more honesty about poor quality roses," "Get dealers to coöperate in issuing simple catalogues of roses that grow, and not push weak varieties by extravagant descriptions." These are a few samples.

Now the Editor has been told by one dealer who wants to be honest, but is afraid it won't work with his trade, that there are rose-buyers who would rather not be told the truth about disease liability, poor blooming habit, weak neck, sprawly or weak growth, a disposition to lose color, or other deficiencies. *It is to determine whether the rose-buyer wants all the truth or only a part of it, or whether he prefers to be deceived, that this inquiry is made.*

As an example of flamboyant and misleading, if not actually untruthful, descriptions, read the following, taken from the catalogue of a well-known rose firm:

The Cochet Roses are the greatest of all hardy, everblooming Roses. No matter where you live, they are hardy, thriving vigorously and blooming with the utmost lavishness all summer through and making strong, sturdy bushes which last for years. The flowers are superb, etc., etc.

To cite a concrete case, we gather a series of descriptions of George Dickson, a generally unsatisfactory rose. The English originator's description is placed first. He calls the rose a Hybrid Tea:

Velvety black-scarlet-crimson, with brilliant scarlet reflexed tips, with heavy and uniquely pure crimson-maroon veining on the reverse. The blooms open naturally. We, with no little pride, issue this as *the best Exhibition Rose ever raised by us!* Its vigorous growth and thick leathery beech-green cordate foliage bespeak rare constitution. The blooms are very large and its huge leathery shell-shaped petals have wonderful lasting qualities, and are symmetrically arranged. Rich syrupy tea-rose perfume. Awarded Gold Medal N. R. S.—ALEX. DICKSON & SONS, LTD., catalogue 1914–15.

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In the "Select List of Roses" published by the National Rose Society of England, this rose is briefly disposed of as follows:

George Dickson. HT. Deep velvety crimson, heavily veined; vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard. A grand dark crimson. Fragrant.

Here is Capt. Thomas' authoritative description as published in "Roses for all American Climates":

George Dickson. Hardy. Classed by the introducer as an HT. but with distinct HP. characteristics. Dark velvety crimson; very large, heavy blooms, which often cannot be supported; fragrant. Foliage mildews badly. This rose is reported as being slightly susceptible to black-spot throughout the Pacific Northwest. Claimed to do well as a Climber in the Interior Southern district. Placed equal first by the votes of the English Rose Society as an exhibition rose in 1922; equal fifth in 1923. An exhibitor's rose. Recommended for the Pacific Northwest and Interior Southern section.

The following excerpts are from certain catalogues:

1. *George Dickson.* HP. Velvety black-crimson, reverse veined deep crimson-maroon; shapely, smooth petals of excellent texture, symmetrically arranged to perfect form and lasting in color and freshness, with rich Tea-rose perfume; thick, leathery beech-green cordate foliage; vigorous growth and strong constitution. Gold Medal, N. R. S.

2. *George Dickson.* HP. New. Velvety black, shaded crimson, veined crimson-maroon; fragrant and of splendid substance and form. Another splendid addition to this class.

3. *George Dickson.* HT. This variety has been in great demand for some years, but mainly because it produces a few magnificent blooms in the autumn just about planting-time. As a garden rose it does not give sufficient results for the average grower. The blooms are full, fragrant, and of a deep velvety crimson, but are frequently of a bad shape and are too heavy for the stalk. The plant is particularly liable to mildew. It is a rampant grower, taking up a large space and should be grown as a climber, or in a bed with the very vigorous canes pegged down.—Hazlewood Brothers, Epping, New South Wales, Australia, 1923.

4. *George Dickson.* HP. A bold, bad, dashing Rose of reprehensible habits but such positive charm that he is madly loved. Strong and vigorous in habit, the bush is not nearly so hardy as it ought to be, and in severe winters may lose half its growth. It blooms quite freely in June, but never afterward, and the flowers appear a quite ordinary red and hang their heads. But just when you have decided it is worthless, there comes a bloom that makes you hold your breath in wonder, that brings a lump to your throat and tears to your eyes, a bloom of such unutterable beauty that trying to describe is almost a profanation; a bloom that will make you tend the big bush feverishly and try, try, try to get another masterpiece. You will never give it up! Supreme in one thing only, this Rose outweighs its other faults.

The last quotation (from a 1925 catalogue) indicates that a beginning toward better descriptions has been made. It must not be overlooked that the primary purpose of a rose catalogue is to sell roses. Hazlewood Brothers, from whose truthful catalogue we have above quoted, thus put themselves on record:

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Two years' experience in this way of presenting roses to the public has amply testified as to their appreciation, and we are frequently in difficulty to provide sufficient stock for orders. There are some nurserymen who would sell anything to get returns. There are others who would give their customers the straight tip if they knew how; but climatic conditions make it a most complicated matter, and a fault in one district sometimes disappears in another; however, the real rose-lover can always be depended upon to forward any information required, if a start is only made to cater to him from *his* point of view.

It would be hard to put it any plainer! American rose-lovers are more and more interested in the new roses, as they should be. Their purchase and trial is in the nature of an adventure, not seldom a delightful one. The dealer cannot always describe from personal experience, for the roses are too new to permit that. In such cases, it is the Editor's feeling (as an incorrigible rose-adventurer himself) that the dealer is right to give a reasonable condensation of the originator's usually enthusiastic description, stating that it is not his own.

HERE ARE THE QUESTIONS the Editor asks to have answered on the addressed return post-card mailed in this Annual. Check your preference by number, and mail promptly. Spend a cent for rose-catalogue betterment.

A. Will truthful statements as to the roses described cause you to buy less or more roses? (Answer to be checked on post-card as *less* or *more*.)

B. Four numbered descriptions of the George Dickson rose are printed on page 164. *Which form of description would you prefer* to have used for the various varieties described in the usual rose catalogue? (Answer to be checked on post-card by the number of your preference.)

What kind of catalogue descriptions do you want? Do you want the condensed introducer's description, saying nothing of any faults, as in No. 1; the characterless generalities of No. 2; the straight-from-the-shoulder frankness of No. 3; or the more intimate, understanding, and equally frank No. 4?

Let the Editor know. He will break the news gently to those catalogue writers who are still asleep, and he will use your strength to back up those who are starting on the right path. Now go to it! You are four thousand strong. You can have any kind of catalogues you want, if you demand them.

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The Value of Design in a Flower Show

By A. D. TAYLOR, Cleveland, Ohio

EDITOR'S NOTE.—It is universally conceded that the Sixth National Flower Show, held in Cleveland the last week of March, 1924, was the finest exhibition of its kind ever held in America. The main floor of the great Cleveland Public Hall was transformed into a garden of many gardens, all planned by Mr. Taylor, and, with the fine coöperation of the exhibitors, blended into a landscape of bewildering beauty. It is interesting to know that the enthusiasm aroused by this marvelous display has resulted in the incorporation of The Cleveland Flower Show, which will endeavor to repeat or excel the last exhibit in a great show to be held this March. If it were only possible to extend this work to an exhibit of outdoor flowers to be given at the height of the blooming season, it would be of tremendous interest and of great benefit to flower gardeners.

The pages of the Annual have not been open to mere statements of prizes, extent, etc., in relation to the National Flower Shows participated in by the American Rose Society, for the reason that we need most of all to provide constructive material. The usual National Flower Show has been dependent on the quality of one or more individual exhibits, and the ensemble has mostly been redeemed from messiness, if at all, by the quality of the material used. Because this Cleveland success was the first carried out upon the plans of a man of insight and genius, Mr. Taylor was asked to tell about it. He clearly points out the basic necessity of a totally different ideal from that which has heretofore prevailed.

THE Sixth National Flower Show in Cleveland was organized by the local committee on the principle that a flower show to be successful should aim to be of real educational value, and should be based upon an unselfish spirit of coöperation.

The public is only secondarily interested in the names of prize-winners for garden exhibits. These garden exhibits, which can be arranged to produce much that is of educational value, are usually the dominating and most interesting features in a modern flower show. Each exhibitor who was asked to install a garden exhibit was therefore consulted freely and frequently by the Interior Decoration Committee. His plans were frankly laid before the Committee. He changed his entire program, in some instances, in order to have his exhibit fit into the general scheme of educational variety. In other cases, he changed his plan in major and minor details to create the maximum of artistic merit. Certain phases of individuality were sacrificed

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in order to allow the installation of trees or other features which might become a part of the great ensemble, and thereby arranged to produce a proper composition in the general show effect.

The Interior Decoration Committee found in its first efforts that the old feeling of secrecy and competition prevailed. All exhibitors, however, soon came to realize that they were working for a greater purpose than could possibly be achieved through a selfish spirit of individual competition.

Not only were plans changed but an inventory of available materials from different sources was made, and exhibitors exchanged freely with each other, in order to supplement a shortage in one place or to produce a more attractive effect, through the substitution of better material from the surplus of one exhibitor for the use of another exhibitor.

During the staging of the show, exhibitors demonstrated the utmost confidence in the Committee which had been given the responsibility for producing an interesting and artistic effect.

One of the greatest tendencies of any garden exhibitor who does not have clearly in mind the elements of good composition, is that of overcrowding material. In the case of the Cleveland Show, the exhibitors coöperated with wonderful spirit in the effort to produce the desired effect through the use of a minimum rather than a maximum quantity of material.

I never expect to be associated with another flower show where a finer spirit of coöperation prevails among the individual exhibitors for the success of the show. As a whole, the success of the Cleveland Show speaks for itself, and the Committee has learned much from the errors which were made in this show through which they will profit in the staging of any future show.

I see no reason why a flower show should not only be a wonderful exhibition of cultural skill and ability, but also a wonderful exhibition of the proper use of plants in garden composition. The public is just awakening to the real importance of the proper arrangement of plants in home surroundings, and I sincerely hope that any future show which is held in Cleveland will be arranged upon a basis where every garden exhibit is installed to demonstrate to the public some definite object lesson in the use of plant materials and garden ornament.

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A Survey of the Florists' Roses

By WALLACE R. PIERSON, Cromwell, Conn.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—With a life-time of experience in rose-growing on a very large scale—it has been reported that his Christmas "cut" was close to 100,000 blooms!—Mr. Pierson's point of view of the situation in respect to the florists' roses is always important and interesting. What he reports about Souvenir de Claudius Pernet and the Odorata stock on which it does best is very significant.

WERE we all satisfied with things as they are, the progress of roses and of other things in America would end. We have good varieties now, and the present roses of commerce first saved the industry and then gave the cut-flower business the popularity it now enjoys.

The white rose of commerce today is Double White Killarney. It has withstood the test of time, and is still good; but the average grower needs a white rose more free from mildew, and there are no signs of such a rose on the horizon. Where it will come from and when, we do not know.

In the rose-pink class we have the greatest interest at present. Columbia has many faults, the chief being its tendency to produce malformed flowers during the fall and early winter, and the poor form of the flowers from the heavy canes. This loss is really serious. Columbia, in my opinion, will give way to a sport of Columbia that combines its good growing quality with perfect flowers at all seasons. The sport of Columbia originating at the Briarcliff Greenhouses, Scarborough, N. Y., has all these good qualities, combined with a bud one-third longer, carrying the outside petals fully up to the point. It makes an almost ideally formed bud for the shipper, and a beautifully formed flower for the ultimate purchaser. There are sports of Columbia in almost every range devoted to roses, but Briarcliff seems to be by far the best. Silver Columbia, sent out last season, has a short bud, and its variability lessens its value, but when selected, it is really a fine rose. Briarcliff, however, is a better flower and needs no selection.

Columbia will also face the new seedlings of this year and last which are now being grown by the raisers for trial. A new unnamed pink at the Florex Gardens, North Wales, Pa., will

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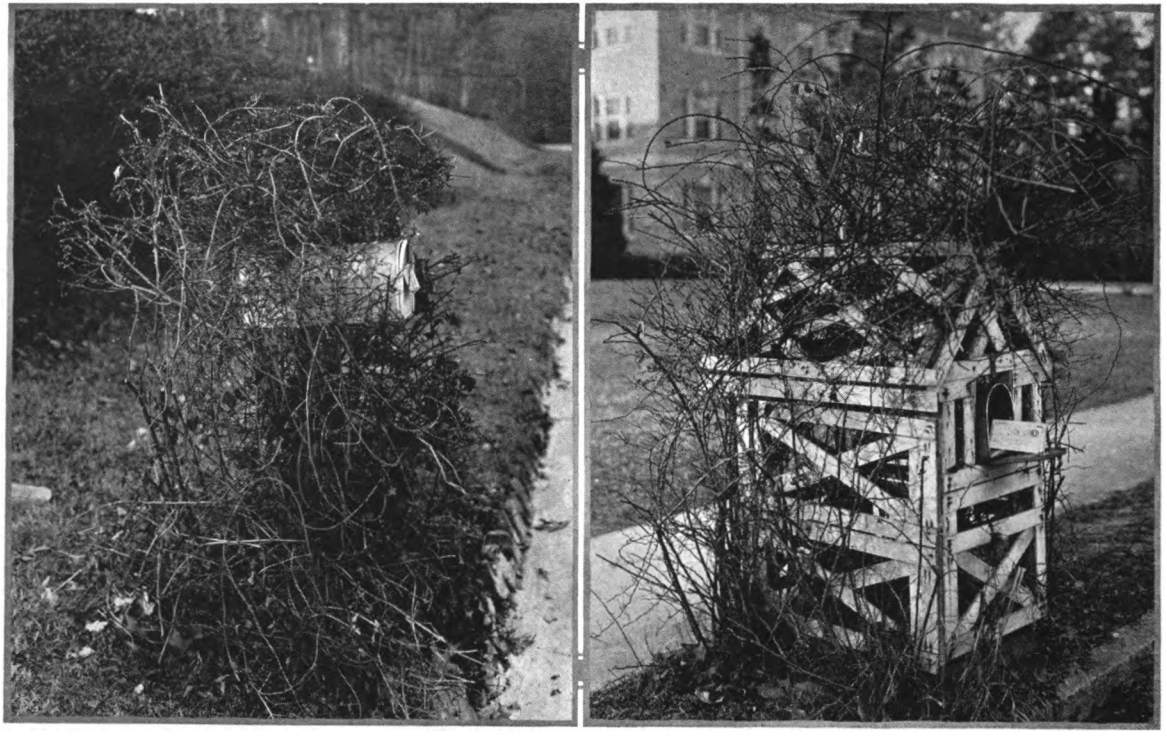

PLATE XV. Rose-covered R. F. D. boxes at Druid Hill, near Atlanta, Ga. A suggestion for the use of hardy climbers. (See page 201.)

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PLATE XVI. Two red Hybrid Teas: ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (left) and RED-LETTER DAY (right)

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replace Columbia as soon as the stock is sufficient for dissemination, which will be in 1928, by present indications. There are other pink seedlings worthy of consideration. Edward Towill and Stephen Mortensen, both of Pennsylvania, have promising seedlings, and those veterans, Montgomery and Hill, are sure to have others. Yes, it will be a merry scramble for popularity in the rose-pink section, but the bell has begun to toll for the great rose Columbia.

In dark pink roses there are only two worthy of mention—Premier and Commonwealth. They are both new sorts, full of vigor, and they will be hard to displace. Their faults are few. When Premier is allowed to properly mature on the plant it is a wonderful rose. Its one fault is its liability to bruise in shipment, but it can, and usually does, lose its outer petals in the retailer's shop, and it can spare them. But Premier cut tight will never open, and the tight bud, stripped of the bruised petals by the retailer, is a heart-breaking sight.

Commonwealth is growing in popularity. It needs extra heat in winter, but it can be grown into full crop for the Christmas holidays, and come back almost as full in January and February. I know, because I have had it that way, and this house was, this December past, the finest house of roses we ever owned, or I ever saw—and I have seen some roses! Where the seedling will come from to replace one or both of these we do not know, and I am almost tempted to add that we need many other things more. Before passing over the dark pink section, I feel that I should include here certain opinions on the so-called red sports of Premier now being brought into prominence. I have yet to see one that would class as, or interfere with, the red rose market as exemplified by varieties mentioned later under the red section. The Tarrytown sport of the F. R. Pierson Co. seems the best. Grown into specials for the holidays, it could replace American Beauty, for a bright shade of American Beauty color describes it; and this sport is of good size and petalage. The others, Red Premier, Paul Revere, and Leader are smaller and are a deep cerise-pink in color, this brilliant "near-scarlet" not holding scarlet when the flowers are handled and shipped. Size will be against them under summer conditions.

Shell-pink roses are best represented by Mme. Butterfly.

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Ophelia has gone into the discard, having the distinguished honor of leaving behind many worthy offsprings. Rose Dawn, being sent out by Edward Towill, comes into this class. It looks free, but is variable in color. It is a strong grower and is well worth careful study. Thousands of Butterfly seedlings are being grown. Put a little more copper into the color, add ten to fifteen petals to give it more body in summer, keep up the plant to the standard of Butterfly, and if the bud is long and pointed, there is a big field ahead for the introducer.

In red roses we have Templar fulfilling in every way the claims made for it. It is the big producer of the greenhouse roses. It puts red into the popular class, and it can be grown profitably on that basis. Hadley will suffer because Templar will be cheap, and Sensation will suffer for the same cause. A new red rose, to get a place, must be easy to grow, which Hadley certainly is not; free from crimson and unevenness of color, which Sensation is not. It must have fragrance, because above all a red rose needs that. It must produce in fair quantity a better flower than Templar. The Florex Garden's new brilliant scarlet seedling may have all of these qualities—time alone can tell.

The yellow rose has resolved itself into an argument as to root-stocks for Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, which rules all alone in its class. Mrs. Aaron Ward still hangs on but is losing fast. Golden Ophelia exists only for want of knowledge and ability to produce Pernet. Amelia Gude, well done, is free flowering but lacks color. Souvenir de Claudius Pernet on Odorata seems the answer, but if budded on Columbia can be well done; on Manetti it is a fizzle; on Multiflora it lives, but slows up when most needed, unless given high temperatures. Own roots are hard to get, and only fair when you get them; but you may rest assured that Pernet will be the yellow rose of the market, and that American rose-growers will solve the problem.

Among novelty colors, Mme. Alexandre Dreux is the interesting rose of the year, and its long, bronzy copper bud will attract many. It is a strong grower, apparently a good producer, and will be planted, not heavily, but widely.

I have had on trial many of the far western seedlings, and, classing Indiana in with the Atlantic seaboard, I am convinced you must "Look to the East" for new roses to make money.

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The 1925 Rose Cut-Flower Situation

By S. S. PENNOCK, Philadelphia, Treasurer American Rose Society

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Operating four large wholesale cut-flower establishments —in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington—and thus coming in contact with the man who grows and the man who sells, Mr. Pennock's judgment has unique value. He is an ardent outdoor rose-lover, and his garden at Lansdowne is one of the best.

ROSES are more than holding their own in the march of flower progress, and while some years we may not have as many new ones, at the same time, each year sees some more or less desirable introductions.

The fact that many more roses are used in European gardens gives rose hybridizers there more of an incentive to produce seedlings, and the market for them is therefore much more extensive than it is here in this country, where most of the hybridizing is done for commercial purposes. In Europe, if a seedling is produced that is a trifle ahead of a known variety, or a trifle different, that seedling will find a place much more readily than it will where seedlings are produced mainly by and for the commercial forcers, who have to have something very distinctive and above the average to make good.

The expansion of commercial cut-flower production has been mostly in roses, showing what the rose means to the flower markets of this country.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Florists Club, early in the winter, an exhibition of seedlings was made by the Florex Gardens, of North Wales, Pa., and Edward Towill, of Roslyn, Pa. Among these were some very promising ones—one or two in the coppery shades (which are always attractive and desirable) and some good pinks and reds. As yet these are not registered or officially named; we are looking for their introduction.

I believe we will hear from more people all the time on the hybridizing end, and this increased interest is encouraging. Our good old friends, John Cook and E. G. Hill are still producing new roses. All rose-growers get, more or less, the desire to hybridize, and once they start, the fascination keeps them at it. Our friends on the Pacific coast—Capt. Thomas, Howard &

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Smith, the Clarkes at Portland, and others that I visited this summer—are all enthusiastic hybridizers, and there will come some good roses from the West.

Every year some sports originate among the hundreds of thousands of a single variety grown under ideal conditions. This year, probably, Premier is responsible for more sports than any other one variety. Red Premier is being offered by several different firms, and it rather looks as if it would make good. We have seen several of these sports, and F. R. Pierson's seems rather more double than the others, which is, possibly, an advantage. Columbia has sported quite a little also, and for some of the sports the claim is made that they do not come "bull-headed" as much as the original Columbia, particularly around Philadelphia among those who have tried Silver Columbia. I believe that almost any rose can have its defects eliminated or reduced if the propagating is carefully pedigreed —that is, if propagation is done only from plants that bear perfect flowers. I do not believe this possibility is considered the way it should be.

The two new red roses which were sent out last year, Sensation and Templar, are proving a success in many places. Around Philadelphia, Templar seems to have the call over Sensation, the failure of the latter to hold its color proving a drawback. Yet one of the large New York growers believes Sensation is a better rose than Templar, and he is going into it heavier. Sensation is certainly a wonderful grower, with good, heavy stems, and it is a beautiful rose when it comes without the very dark color to which it sometimes fades, even before it is cut. We are almost of the opinion that Templar and American Legion will be more profitable to grow than Hadley.

Legion looks like one of the best moderate-priced red roses we have. It does not open as well, or have as perfect form as many other roses, but it is an excellent keeper and holds its color well—in fact, in the home it lasts better than any other rose. We have sold Legion to customers for decorating purposes when they were a week old, the customer keeping them nearly another week before use, and yet finding them satisfactory. Probably no other rose on the market today can compare with Legion for keeping qualities, while it is also a free bloomer and

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a good grower. We believe this rose is now better understood by the growers—they know how to grow it better. We had some at Christmas time that were almost equal to American Beauties in length of stem and quality. Some flowers were a little weak in the stem, but that, too, we believe is a matter the growers can overcome. It seems too bad to be forced to the conclusion that Templar and Legion will be more profitable to grow than Hadley.

Next to Legion, the best-keeping rose today is Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. The two are really wonderful keepers, and we hardly believe the trade appreciates their value—Pernet particularly, in bud, half open or wide open, is a superb rose, holding its clear yellow color perfectly. It carries plenty of thorns but this apparently makes little difference. We understand there are one or two new yellow roses coming out next year, which may challenge Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. They are also of French origin.

In other yellows we have Sunburst, now grown very little, here and there a bed or two, and Mrs. Aaron Ward, grown probably more than Sunburst. These are two roses that it would be a pity to discard, as they are rather in a separate class, and Pernet does not interfere with them.

Mme. Butterfly, classed by some as a yellow, is still a very good rose, and has a recognized place. Probably more of it could be used than is grown at present. We need something in this class that will give more blooms in midwinter.

Commonwealth has been a revelation in some ways to many of us. It has been considered a warm-weather rose, and is certainly fine during the spring, summer, and fall, but this winter, particularly at the holidays, some very fine stock came in, pleasing some of our customers very much. Some retailers say they will not have it in the store, while others say it is one of the best. We think it is a very attractive rose that is not going to be discarded. Its faded winter color is a drawback.

Hill's America has been condemned in almost every direction. Possibly if it were better handled from a growing standpoint —understood better—some of the difficulties would be overcome. Plants are still dying off, probably not nearly as many as there were last year. Nevertheless, we believe it has value.

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Planting closer together, as Charles H. Totty has suggested, might be an interesting and profitable experiment.

Pilgrim is another one of the newer roses that has been abused more or less, and I do not believe is half appreciated. It is beautiful in every way, and those who know how to grow it, seem to be able to handle it satisfactorily. As a midwinter rose, it has no equal for color and character of the bloom; it is good in flower, stem, and foliage.

Premier and Columbia are still two very popular roses. Premier as a winter rose is, as everyone knows, a wonderful flower, while Columbia as a year-round rose is probably one of the best that we have—a real bread-and-butter rose. I think it is considered by some of the retailers as of less value than it should be because it is grown in so much larger quantities than any other one rose.

Last year it looked as if American Beauty and Russell were doomed, and the situation has not improved. These are two sterling roses from the standpoint of handling, though from a growing standpoint they compare unfavorably with other roses. When one looks into the past history of American Beauty, which has stayed with us through all the years of new rose introductions, we realize what a great rose it is, wherefore it seems a great pity to think that it may be discarded.

White Killarney is still the only good all-round white rose that we have commercially. We are in hopes that someone will bring along a white rose that will be an improvement.

I do not think those who force pot roses during the winter, particularly for Easter, try enough of the various beautiful climbers and Polyanthas. I believe there are far more possibilities among these than the greenhouse men realize. Experimental work costs money, and that may be the reason more of them have not been tried out. I believe such a trial, carefully made, would bring success.

I should like to again mention the importance of the salespeople in cut-flower stores knowing more about the roses they handle. Few realize what a selling asset it is to know the history of the flowers they show. As I mentioned in last year's Annual, "An interesting story could be told about almost every flower."

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It is painful to think how many people are selling flowers every day who know so little about them! Still worse, there are those who do not know even the names of some of the flowers. As a start, if every retail flower store kept handy that little book "Standardized Plant Names," it would give their sales-people a basis of information, create a desire for more knowledge, and increase their efficiency. You can go in almost any ordinary merchandise store and ask for something that is not generally on the market, and the salesman will either be able to himself answer you, or get for you the information by inquiry. Flower sales-people should also be able to answer questions in regard to names, history, etc., and have the information at their finger tips. This would result, oftentimes, in more sales. With roses, such action would often mean the starting of a rose-garden. The rose is a year-round flower and the customer who buys plants will also buy cut roses. Every new rose-garden means at least one better citizen.

The New Roses and the Grower

By ANTHONY RUZICKA, Madison, N. J.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—At Madison have been grown for many years the best of the roses that grace the New York flower shops. Mr. Ruzicka gives us an intimate inside view from the standpoint of the grower.

WE HAVE now handled the new red roses Sensation and Templar (introduced in 1924) for part of a season. They both grow freely, without weak necks or stems, but of the two, Templar is the easier to handle, being less subject to black-spot and mildew. The color is also very good, but its main drawback is the size of the flower, which puts it in a class with Mme. Butterfly. Sensation is a large flower, and of nicer form, but loses its color very rapidly and turns dark; neither does it handle as well as it should at times, especially in dull weather. I would say we still need a good red rose.

In yellow, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge is making a name for itself as a corsage rose, and those that handle it like it very much as the color seems to improve with age. Souvenir de Claudius Pernet has been an eye-opener to me so far this season. Budded

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on Odorata, I have not lost a single plant or had a single sucker from the roots, some of our good friends to the contrary notwithstanding. If well done, it is the finest yellow rose available today, and while it brings high prices compared with other sorts (it is a shy producer), it is worth the difference, because it is a perfect keeper and handles well.

In pink roses the different sports of Columbia (when they are true to type) are very fine, but to my way of thinking, when you figure on a rose for twelve months of the year, the old standby Columbia is the best yet.

Some of the new sports of Premier which I have seen impress me very favorably, and if well grown will probably supply the demand for red at Christmas, but they do not appear to be roses for twelve months in the year, as they vary in color much more than Premier.

In light pink, Rose Dawn, as seen at Edward Towill's, is very promising. It has form and size, is vigorous, and (if the color will take with the public) will surely be heard from; but it will have to compete with Mme. Butterfly, which has a great following, especially among the ladies.

A new rose to be distributed this year is Mme. Alexandre Dreux, which has an extraordinary combination of colors—bronze and yellow with shadings of Indian red predominating. The color varies with the season, but is very pleasing. It looks promising. The flower type is much like Mme. Butterfly; it is a free grower and, like Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, is very thorny.*

As to general conditions, it may be said that although roses are becoming more and more the standby of the flower-markets and the choice of the flower-loving public, it behooves the grower to modernize and so conduct his establishment that it will be as nearly a 100 per cent efficient proposition as he can make it, in order to be able to produce a maximum output of quality stock; because the day of high prices is going.

*This rose has distinct garden possibilities also. See page 180 for information as to where it may be had.

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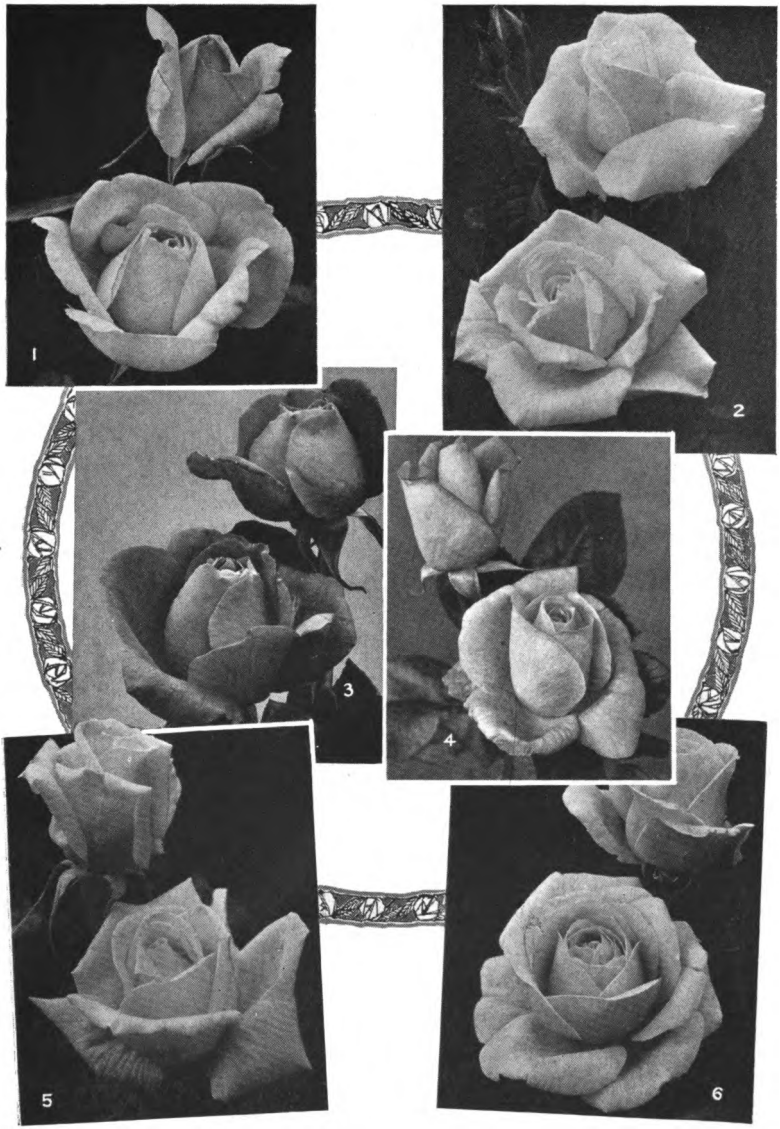

Plate XVII. The English Gold-Medal and Certificated Roses of 1924
(See page 177)

1. Norman Lambert
2. Marcia Stanhope
3. Mabel Lynas
4. Doris Dickson
5. Clovelly
6. Lady F. Stronge

(Photographs by courtesy of Mr. Courtney Page.)

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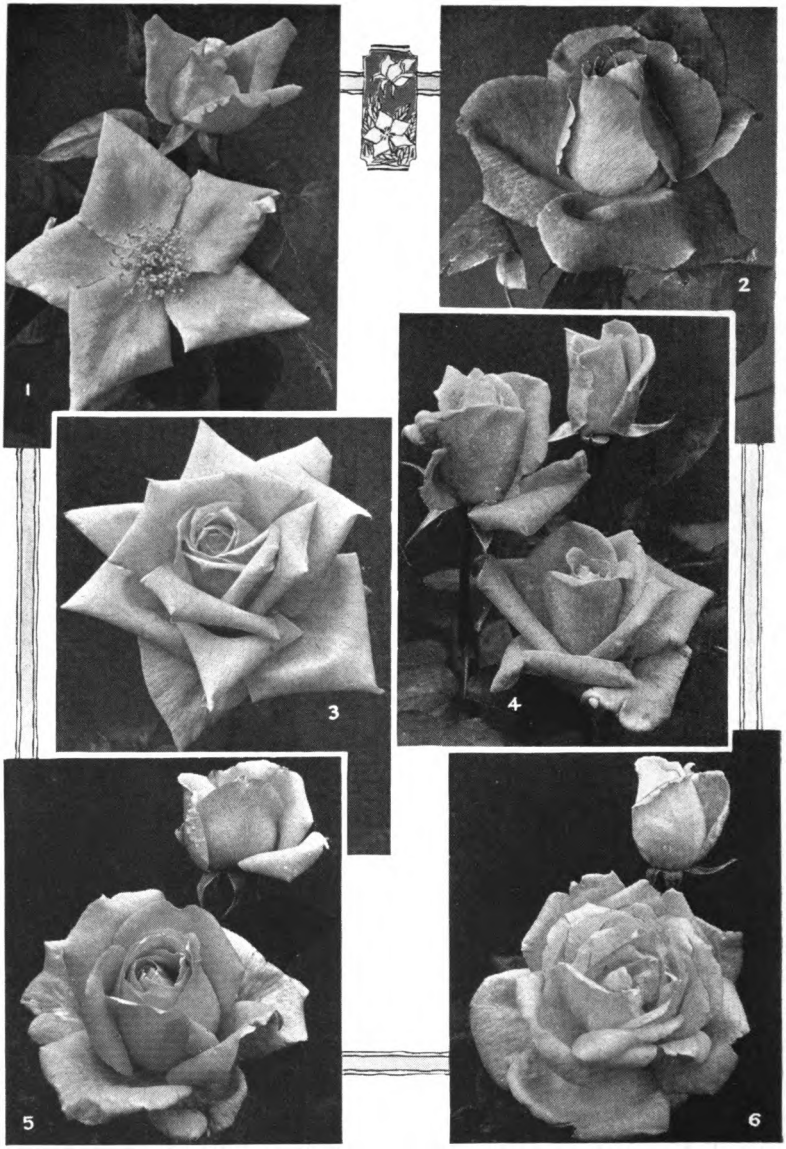

PLATE XVIII. The English Gold-Medal and Certificated Roses of 1924
(See page 177)

1. Cecil
2. John Russell
3. Superb
4. Eva Eakins
5. Souv. de Rose Berkeley
6. Lord Lambourne

(Photographs by courtesy of Mr. Courtney Page)

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The English Gold-Medal Roses

By COURTNEY PAGE, Hon. Secretary National Rose Society of England

EDITOR'S NOTE.—For the sixth successive year we have the pleasure of presenting an authoritative review of those of the new roses found worthy of awards under the critical judgment of the New Seedling Committee of the world's largest rose organization, the National Rose Society of England. Through Mr. Page's continued courtesy, we are also enabled to show photographs of a round dozen of these preferred roses in Plates XVII and XVIII, facing pages 176 and 177.

Members of the American Rose Society are advised of the advantage of membership in the great English organization, which can be secured by sending to Mr. Page, at 25 Victoria St., Westminster, S. W. 1, London, England, the sum of $2.50 in an international money-order.

ROSARIANS generally have been looking forward for some time hoping that the weather will be favorable at the critical time for raisers of new roses to stage their productions. For the past three years the weather has not been kindly at the time of the Spring Show, and while many new roses have been staged, they have not been at their best.

The New Seedling Committee of the National Rose Society is becoming a little more exacting, and rightly so, especially as new varieties are being produced in large numbers, many of them being only a very slight improvement on the older varieties—some none at all.

To obtain the coveted Gold Medal of the National Rose Society, a new variety now has to have shape, color, fragrance, vigorous habit of growth, freedom from disease, and must be either a new break or a distinct improvement on existing sorts.

There was one rather unique event during the year, and that was the award of the Gold Medal to an American-raised variety, a seedling from one of my old friends, Mr. E. G. Hill. It was shown at the Society's Spring Show from plants grown under glass, and was much admired. I refer to the Hybrid Tea which is registered with the American Rose Society as Hill's America.

Gold Medals were awarded to each of the following:

Phyllis Bide, Cl.Poly. [Mult.]. (S. Bide & Son.) This is a new addition to this class, and will probably prove to be the forerunner of a new race of Climbing Polyanthas. The blooms are pale golden yellow, flushed bright carmine-pink toward edges, and are produced in clusters. Its habit with me is only moderately vigorous, attaining the height of about 6 feet, but it is perpetual flowering and

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will make a valuable addition to our moderate-growing pillar roses. Awarded the Cory cup in 1924. In commerce.

Mrs. Barraclough, HT. (S. McGredy & Son.) A rose that promises well both for the garden and exhibition, and of a bright warm pink color which does not fade. The foliage is dark olive-green, and the plant shown was free of mildew. A vigorous-growing, sweet-scented variety that will be useful both for exhibition and garden purposes. In commerce.

Norman Lambert, HP. (S. McGredy & Son.) In this rose the Pernet blood is almost entirely displaced by the Hybrid Tea, and the color is a golden yellow, shaded terra-cotta—a very charming combination. The blooms are of good shape, with high-pointed centers, and delightfully fragrant. The plant was vigorous and free. It will be a popular decorative variety.

Hill's America, HT. (E. G. Hill Co.; introduced by Beckwith & Son.) This rose, as shown, was grown under glass and created quite a sensation. The blooms are a charming pink color, well formed, and carried well on large, stiff stems; they are sweetly scented. The habit of growth was vigorous and upright. Under glass it is a success; outdoors, a failure—a great pity. In commerce.

Marcia Stanhope, HT. (G. Lilley.) A pure white rose, very sweetly scented. The blooms, which are, perhaps, a little thin, are of a good shape and freely produced on strong, upright stems. The growth is moderately vigorous and free. Seemingly an ideal bedding and garden rose. It has been said that this rose would displace Frau Karl Druschki, but it has a long way to go to do that; nevertheless, it is a decided acquisition. In commerce.

Mabel Lynas, HT. (S. McGredy & Son.) Somewhat on the border-line of the Pernetiana group and in color a rich velvety crimson with a slight shading of maroon. The blooms are large, double, with a delicious perfume, and are carried well above the foliage on long, stiff stems. The plant shown was vigorous and free of mildew. A good garden rose.

A Certificate of Merit, which is a secondary award and means that the Committee would like to see the variety staged again, was awarded each of the following:

Souvenir de Rose Berkeley, HT. (S. McGredy & Son.) Although this rose is described as a Hybrid Tea, it has a distinct trace of the China, which was also apparent in the plant that was exhibited. In color it is a vivid pink, and the blooms are fragrant, of good size, and well formed. The plant exhibited was vigorous and branching and showed no trace of mildew. It will make a fine garden and bedding rose.

Clovelly, HT. (Elisha J. Hicks.) A rose very much like America but of a lighter pink. The blooms are of good shape, well formed, and carried erect on long, stiff stems; sweetly scented. The plant exhibited was vigorous and free of mildew. I have seen this rose growing outdoors, and it should make a good bedding variety. In commerce.

Lord Lambourne, Per. (S. McGredy & Son.) This is the rose we have been waiting for so long, but, as exhibited, was a little disappointing, which was entirely owing to the season. The color is golden yellow, with a deeper golden base, and, at times, the edges of the petals are shaded with carmine. At first, the blooms are of good shape, but afterward become somewhat of a loose habit, and while the petals are a bit soft, they will stand a fair amount of wet. The wood is light green, with few thorns, and the foliage is a very rich green. The blooms are a little inclined to be top-heavy when fully expanded, but they are lasting, and with a strong Pernetiana scent.

John Russell, HT. (Dobbie & Co.) A very fine dark crimson rose with

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blooms of a good shape, and stiff, strong petals. The plant exhibited was of vigorous growth and free of mildew. An ideal rose for exhibition and garden purposes, its only fault being its lack of fragrance. Mr. Easlea, who saw it growing in the raiser's nursery, tells me it is quite one of the best roses of recent years. (Received Gold Medal at Bagatelle, 1924.) In commerce.

Doris Dickson, HT. (A. Dickson & Sons.) This rose reminds one of a small Gorgeous, but with a better-shaped bloom. The color is orange-cream and the blooms are freely produced and fragrant. The plant shown was of fairly vigorous habit, with good foliage. A very taking bedding variety.

Mrs. E. Gallagher, HT. (S. McGredy & Son.) A dark crimson decorative rose of much merit, with blooms that are rather thin, but shapely. The habit of growth is fairly vigorous, and the plant exhibited was free of mildew. A very useful rose, and one that will please on account of its sweet perfume.

Margaret McGredy, Per. (S. McGredy & Son.) This is an exceedingly taking rose of the bicolor type. The blooms are of good shape, and produced on fine, large, stiff stems. The habit of growth is vigorous, and free of mildew. I have seen this rose in the raiser's grounds in perfection, and although only six blooms were staged, it missed premier honors by a very slight margin. A rose with a great future.

Lady F. Stronge, HT. (S. McGredy & Son.) This is a fine upstanding flower of good shape, in light pink with a deeper pink at the base of petals. A good grower, and vigorous; was well shown by the raisers and had the color been more distinct it would undoubtedly have obtained higher honor. A good garden rose.

Dorothy King, HT. (S. McGredy & Son.) A fine semi-double variety of rich scarlet color, lightly shaded maroon. The golden stamens stand out well, and with the large, loose petals make the rose very attractive. It is purely a bedding and decorative rose, lasting well when cut. In commerce.

Eva Eakins, Per. (S. McGredy & Son.) This is a decorative rose of an entirely new shade of color—velvety crimson, with a tinge of gold at the base—a dazzling combination. The blooms are small but very freely produced, and the growth is excellent; not too vigorous, but vigorous enough to make a charming bedding plant. The blooms last well when cut and the foliage was free of mildew. In commerce.

Cecil, HT. (B. R. Cant & Sons.) A large, single flower of a clear yellow color, with pretty golden stamens. The habit of growth is vigorous and the blooms, when expanded, are very attractive. A rose after the Irish Elegance type, and one that will be useful for bedding and decorative purposes.

Mabel Turner, HT. (A. Dickson & Sons.) An enormous, high-centered, fragrant bloom of shell-pink color, with good stiff petals. The habit of growth is moderately vigorous. Will be useful for exhibition and for the garden.

Ethel Chaplin, HT., and *Ethel Terry*, HT. (Chaplin Bros.) These two roses are identical in color, and of the two I liked Ellen Terry the better. Both are soft lemon, one a little paler shade than the other. The fragrant blooms are well shaped with high-pointed centers. In habit of growth they are vigorous and upright, and the foliage is a dark glossy green. Both good roses, but being staged side by side, one killed the other—a pity!

Mrs. Beatty, HT. (B. R. Cant & Sons.) A moderate-growing rose whose pale lemon blooms are very pretty in the bud but open rather thinly, and whose color inclines to fade; nevertheless it will make an interesting decorative variety.

Superb, HT. (F. Evans.) A well-shaped rose of pale pink color, shaded blush when fully opened, and of vigorous habit of growth. The blooms staged were remarkable for their cleanness, but to me the variety was very much like Joan Howarth.

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"Where Can I Buy the New Roses?"

AN UNPAID ADVERTISEMENT

CONSTANTLY the Editor is besieged with the above inquiry, and it is a proper one. To answer it as adequately as possible, an extended inquiry was sent out, and from the responses received the subjoined information has been prepared. Several growers replied that they were offering no new roses this season. Several others listed only certain of the newer roses which are now so generally available—as, for example, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet—that it is considered unnecessary to include them in an already lengthy list.

The rose merchants responding are here noted in alphabetical order, and numbered. The numbers following the names of the newer roses listed on page 181 indicate that the corresponding merchant offers them for sale. The year in which each rose was first described in the American Rose Annual is also indicated.

Prepared as a service to members, this information is provided without the assumption of any responsibility whatever, either as to descriptions, plants, prices, or any other matter. However, this statement must not be taken as in any way implying criticism; it is merely a disclaimer.

Of the rose merchants known or presumed to be offering the newer roses, the following responded to identical inquiry:

1. Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J.
2. The California Nursery Co., Niles, Calif.
3. Clarke Brothers, Portland, Ore.
4. The Conard-Pyle Co., West Grove, Pa.
5. Henry A. Dreer, Philadelphia, Pa.
6. W. R. Gray, Oakton, Va.
7. Robert E. Hughes, Williamsville, N. Y.
8. Kingsville Nurseries, Kingsville, Md.
9. The George H. Mellen Co., Springfield, Ohio.
10. A. N. Pierson, Inc., Cromwell, Conn.
11. George H. Peterson, Fair Lawn, N. J.
12. Rosedale Nurseries, Tarrytown, N. Y.
13. Charles H. Totty Co., Madison, N. J.
14. A. J. Van der Vies & Co., Oakton, Va.
15. Joseph W. Vestal Co., Little Rock, Ark.
16. Oscar S. Witte, 1294 Fillmore Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Following is an alphabetical list of the newer roses offered. The year of the Annual in which the rose was described is printed in parentheses after each name, and the numbers following are those of the merchants having that rose for sale in the spring of 1925:

Adolph Koschel (1921) 1.
Albertine (1922) 1, 2, 5.
Amelie de Bethune (1924) 1, 3, 5, 13.
Angele Pernet (1924) 1, 3, 4, 5, 13.
Archie Gray (1921) 3.
Ariel (1921) 1.
Benedicte Seguin (1920) 16.
Betty Uprichard (1923) 1, 3, 5.
Bonnie Prince (1925) 1, 4, 5.
Captain Kilbee-Stuart (1923) 1, 3.
City of Little Rock (1925) 15.
Climbing Columbia (1924) 15.
Climbing Hoosier Beauty (1925) 2, 6.
Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot (1922) 1.
Comtesse de Cassagne (1920) 5.
Constance Casson (1921) 1, 5, 16.
Cornelis Timmermans (1921) 1.
Courtney Page (1923) 1.
Diadem (1923) 1, 3, 5.
Dixie (1925) 6.
Earl Haig (1921) 1, 2, 5.
Eleanor Henning (1921) 1.
Elegante (1919) 1, 5.
Elizabeth Cullen (1921) 3.
Elsie Beckwith (1923) 2, 5, 14.
Elvira Aramayo (1924) 4, 14.
E. P. H. Kingma (1921) 4.
Ethel James (1921) 1, 3, 5.
Ethel Somerset (1921) 1, 3.
Etienne Rebeillard (1924) 1, 3, 5.
Etoile de Feu (1922) 1, 3, 4, 5.
Evrard Ketten (1922) 3.
Felicity (1920) 3, 5.
Fernand Tanne (1921) 1.
Feu Joseph Looymans (1922) 4, 5.
Fragrant Bouquet (1922) 1.
Fraicheur (1922) 1.
Geisha (1922) 1.
Glorio (1924) 15.
Havering Rambler (1921) 1.
Hortulanus Fiet (1920) 1, 3, 5, 16.
Imperial Potentate (1921) 3, 4, 5, 11, 13.
Independence Day (1920) 1, 2, 3, 5.
Jacotte (1922) 1, 4, 5.
James Walley (1924) 5.
J. G. Glassford (1923) 1.
Josephine Thomas (1925) 5.
Josephine Vestal (1924) 15.
Justizrat Dr. Hessert (1921) 1.
La Champagne (1921) 1, 3, 4, 5.
Lady Craig (1922) 1.
Lady Dixon (1920) 1, 3.
La Rose de Mme. Raymond Poincaré. (Mme. Poincaré.) (1921) 1, 4, 5.
La Somme (1922) 3.
Le Rigide (1921) 1.
Lord Charlemont (1923) 1.
Louise Criner (1921) 1, 5.
Lulu (1920) 1, 3, 5.
Mabel Morse (1923) 1, 3, 4, 5.
Mama Lamesch (1923) 1.
Margaret Horton (1921) 5.
Mary Munro (1922) 1.
Mermaid (1920) 5.
Minnie Saunders (1922) 1.
Mme. Alexandre Dreux (1922) 13, 14.
Mme. Anth. Kluis (1925) 10.
Mrs. Beckwith (1924) 1, 3, 4, 5.
Mrs. Calvin Coolidge (1924) 4, 12.
Mrs. Curnock Sawday (1920) 1.
Mrs. C. W. Dunbar-Buller (1920) 1, 5.
Mrs. James Williamson (1922) 1.
Mrs. Prentiss Nichols (1924) 1, 4, 5.
Mrs. Redford (1920) 1, 5.
Mrs. Warren E. Lenon (1925) 15.
Nederland (1921) 1, 5.
Papa Gouchalt (1923) 1, 5.
Pax Labor (1920) 1, 5.
Pink Bedder (1921) 1.
Pink Beauty (1920) 8.
Portia (1922) 1.
President Cherioux (1924) 1, 3, 4, 5, 13.
Puck (1922) 1.
Red Columbia (1921) 4.
Reims (1925) 5.
Reinhard Baedecker (1921) 1.
Rev. Williamson (1922) 3.
Sensation (1923) 4, 9, 13.
Souvenir de Charles Laemmel (1921) 1.
Souvenir de George Beckwith (1920) 1, 4, 5, 16.
Souvenir de Mme. Augustine Gillot (1921) 1.
Star of Persia (1920) 1.
Sunstar (1921) 3, 4.
Templar (1924) 4.
The Beacon (1924) 5.
Therese Zeimet-Lambert (1923) 1.
Toison d'Or (1922) 1, 3.
Una Wallace (1921) 1, 5.
Vicomte Maurice de Mellon (1922) 1.
Vicomtesse de Chabannes (1922) 1.
Victory (1920) 1.
Violette (1922) 1.
Vulcain (1922) 1.
W. E. Wallace (1923) 1.
Winsome (1925) 15.

☛ *The Editor will be glad to have expressions from members as to the desirability of continuing this sort of a "finding" or "buying" list, making it each year as complete as possible.*

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The World's New Roses

AN EDITORIAL SURVEY

FOR the sixth successive year there is presented the result of a drag-net inquiry of the world's rose producers. The information they provide is here made available to the members of the American Rose Society. Of the 172 new roses here described, those prefixed by an asterisk (*) have been reported on the Society's standard card.

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GREAT BRITAIN

**Achievement.* HW. (English & Son, 1925.) Sport of Dorcas. Like Dorcas, but with variegated foliage.

Agnes Glover. HT. (W. E. Chaplin, 1924.) Flower deep velvety crimson, shaded maroon; fragrant. Vigorous, branching (2 to 5 feet); blooms continuously all season.

**Blush Queen.* HT. (F. Cant & Co., 1924.) Type Dean Hole. Bud large, long-pointed; flower very large, extremely double, high center, fragrant, lasting, blush-pink, borne singly on short stem. Foliage sufficient, large, rich green, leathery, mildews. Few thorns. Moderate grower, dwarf habit; free, continuous bloomer from June to September. Hardy. Certificate of Merit, N. R. S.; Award of Merit, R. H. S.

**Capt. Ronald Clerk.* Per. (S. McGredy & Son, 1923.) Bud medium size, long-pointed; flower large, semi-double, high center, very lasting, slight fragrance, vermilion-scarlet, borne singly and several together on long stem. Foliage large, light green, leathery, abundant. Profuse bloomer from May to September.

Cecil. See page 179.

**Chastity.* HT. (F. Cant & Co., 1924.) Type, Mme. Alfred Carrière. Bud medium size, long-pointed; flower medium size, double, high center, very lasting, fragrant pure white shading to lemon at base, borne several together, on medium-length stem. Foliage sufficient, medium size, light green, glossy. Few thorns. Vigorous grower, climbing, dwarf habit, blooms freely from May to July. Very hardy. Cory Cup and Certificate of Merit, N. R. S., 1923; Award of Merit, R. H. S., 1923.

Climbing General MacArthur. Cl. HT. (H. Dickson, 1923.) Sport of Gen. MacArthur. Like parent but of climbing habit, growing about 5 feet high the first year.

Climbing Golden Ophelia. Cl.HT. (W. C. Hage; intro. by D. Prior & Son, 1924.) Sport of Golden Ophelia. Like parent but of vigorous climbing habit; blooms profusely and continuously from June to Oct. Hardy.

Clovelly. See page 178

Cornelia. H.Musk. (Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1924.) Flower nearly double, about 3 inches across, pale pink deepening in center, borne profusely in flattish sprays.

**Courage.* HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1923.) Type, La France. Bud large, long-pointed; flower very large, double high center, very lasting, strong fragrance, deep brilliant maroon-crimson, borne, singly and several together, on short stem. Foliage abundant, large, rich green, leathery. Moderate grower bushy, dwarf habit; profuse, continuous bloomer. Very hardy.

David Gilmore. HT. (H. Dickson, 1923.) Flower large, of perfect shape, full, brilliant scarlet of even shade throughout. Foliage mildew-resistant. Vigorous, upright (2 to 5 feet); blooms from July to October.

Doris Dickson. See page 179.

Dorothy King. HT. (E. J. King, 1924.) Flower semi-double, cupped, scarlet-crimson touched with maroon, bold gold anthers. Dwarf; free-flowering. Cert. of Merit, N. R. S., 1924.

**Dr. A. I. Petyt.* HT. (J. Burrell & Co., 1924.) Seedling of George Dickson × Edward Mawley. Bud large, ovoid; flower large to very large, double, high center, very lasting, fragrant, maroon-crimson shaded scarlet, borne on strong medium-length stem. Foliage sufficient, large, leathery, glossy dark green, disease-resistant. Vigorous, bushy, upright; free, continuous bloomer from June to November. Very hardy.

**Empire Queen.* HT. (W. Easlea & Sons, 1925.) Cherry Page × Vanessa. Type, Elsie Beckwith. Bud large, ovoid; flower large, double, full, very lasting, slight fragrance, brilliant cerise, borne, several together, on long stem. Foliage abundant, large, rich green, leathery, mildews in autumn. Vigorous, upright; free, continuous bloomer. Very hardy.

Ethel Chaplin. See page 179.

Ethel Terry. See page 179.

Eva Eakins. See page 179.

Fragrance. HT. (Chaplin Bros., 1923.) Flower large, full, fragrant, of good substance, high-pointed center, deep crimson. Vigorous grower (2 to 5 feet); blooms from July to November. Cert. of Merit, N. R. S., 1923.

**Fred J. Harrison.* HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1924.) Type, General MacArthur. Bud large, ovoid; flower large, double, full, high center, lasting, very fragrant, cardinal-red shaded crimson with blackish markings on edges, borne singly on medium-long stem.

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Foliage sufficient, medium size, rich green, leathery, disease-resistant. Vigorous, upright, bushy; abundant, continuous bloomer from June to October. Gold Medal, N. R. S., 1924.

**George H. Mackereth.* HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1924.) Type, Horace Vernet (bloom). Bud large, long-pointed; flower large, double, full, high center very fragrant, crimson shaded velvety maroon, borne singly. Foliage abundant, large, rich green, leathery. Few thorns. Vigorous, upright, bushy; abundant, continuous bloomer from June to October. Very hardy. Cert. of Merit, N. R. S., 1923.

Geraldine. HT. (Chaplin Bros., 1924.) Flower buff, shaded pink. Vigorous (2 to 5 feet); free bloomer from July to November.

**Gwyneth Jones.* H.Per. (S. McGredy & Son, 1925.) Type, K. of K. Bud medium size, long-pointed; flower medium size, semi-double, open, very lasting, slight fragrance, brilliant carmine-orange, borne, singly and several together, on medium-length stem. Foliage abundant, medium size, light green, leathery, mildews and black-spots. Vigorous, bushy; profuse and continuous bloomer. Very hardy.

**Gwynne Carr.* HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1924.) Bud very large, long-pointed, silvery pink; flower large, double, full, high center, lasting, silvery pink shaded lilac-rose, borne singly on medium-length stem. Foliage sufficient, medium size, light green, leathery, mildews slightly. Vigorous, upright, bushy; abundant, continuous bloomer from June to October. Cert. of Merit, N. R. S., 1923.

Helen Taylor. HT. (J. H. Pemberton, 1924.) Flower double, full, cupped, globular, fragrant, rosy salmon. Continuous bloomer.

**Henry Nevard.* HT. (F. Cant & Co., 1924.) Type, Captain Hayward. Bud very large, ovoid; flower very large, very double, full, very lasting, strong fragrance, crimson-scarlet, borne singly on long stem. Foliage abundant, large, dark green, leathery. Many thorns. Vigorous, bushy, compact; continuous bloomer from May to Dec. Cory Cup, R. H. S., 1922.

J. N. Hart. HT. (W. E. Chaplin, 1924.) Bud long-pointed; flower large, full, high center, lasting, deep rose-pink. Blooms July to Nov.

**Joan Howarth.* HT. (Bees Ltd., 1924.) Lyon Rose × Mme. Abel Chatenay. Type, La France. Bud very large; flower very large, very double, full, cupped, very lasting, strong fragrance, shell-pink shaded carmine, borne singly on long stem. Foliage abundant, large, dark green, leathery, glossy. Few thorns. Vigorous, upright, dwarf; abundant bloomer from June to November. Certificate of Merit, N. R. S., 1923.

John C. M. Mensing (Pink Ophelia). HT. (Eveleens, 1924.) Sport of Ophelia. Flower large, double, full, open, lasting, very fragrant, deep bright rose-pink, borne singly on long, strong stem. Vigorous, upright grower. First-class Certificate.

John Russell. See page 179.

Lady Dixon-Hartland. HT. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1923.) Bud long-pointed; flower opens well, high center, fragrant, deepest salmon at center shading to pale pink on outer petals. Foliage sufficient. Vigorous, upright; abundant, continuous bloomer.

**Lady F. Stronge.* HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1925.) Type, La France. Bud very large, long-pointed; flower very large, double, high center, very lasting, slight fragrance, reddish prawn to violet—old-rose shading at base to yellow and at edge to pink, borne, several together, on long stem. Foliage abundant, large, rich green, leathery, glossy. Few thorns. Vigorous, bushy; profuse, continuous bloomer from May to October. Certificate of Merit, N. R. S., 1924.

**Lord Lambourne*, H.Per. (S. McGredy & Son, 1925.) Type, Golden Emblem. Bud very large, long-pointed; flower very large, double, high center, very lasting, fragrant, deep buttercup-yellow heavily edged carmine-scarlet, borne, singly and several together, on long stem. Foliage abundant, large, light green, leathery, glossy, mildews and black-spots. Few thorns. Very vigorous, upright, bushy; profuse continuous bloomer from May to October. Very hardy. Certificate of Merit, N. R. S., 1924; Award of Merit, R. H. S., 1924.

**Mabel Jackson.* HT. (W. Easlea & Sons, 1924.) Edith Part × Queen Mary. Type, Gorgeous. Bud very large, ovoid; flower large, very double, full, very lasting, strong fragrance, apricot and pink, borne, several together, on medium-length stem.

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Foliage sufficient, large, light green, glossy. Few thorns. Moderate grower, bushy; profuse bloomer.

**Mabel Lynas.* Per. (S. McGredy & Son, 1926.) Bud very large, long-pointed; flower large to very large, double, full, strong fragrance, deep brilliant crimson-scarlet, borne, singly and several together. Foliage abundant, medium to large, rich green, leathery, glossy. Few thorns. Vigorous to very vigorous, upright, bushy. Gold Medal, N. R. S., 1924.

Mabel Turner. See page 179.

Marcia Stanhope. See page 178.

Margaret McGredy. See page 179.

Maria Reid. HT. (Wm. Ferguson, 1924.) Mme. Caroline Testout × George C. Waud. Blooms perfect form, large, very dark shining rose with light shading of yellow at base and occasional shadings of peach and light rose on the petals. Vigorous, 6 inches taller than either of the parents; free-flowering. Hardy.

**Mazzini.* HT. (W. Easlea & Sons, 1925.) Mme. Butterfly × Gladys Holland. Type, Pharisäer. Bud large, long-pointed; flower very large, very double, full, very lasting, strong fragrance, blush-white suffused pink, borne singly on long stem. Foliage sufficient, large, light green, leathery, disease-resistant. Vigorous, upright; free, continuous bloomer.

Mrs. Barraclough. See page 178.

Mrs. Beatty. See page 179.

Mrs. E. Gallagher. See page 179.

**Mrs. Maloney.* (S. McGredy & Son, 1925.) Type, Killarney. Bud large, long-pointed; flower medium to large, double, very lasting, strong fragrance, pure brilliant crimson-carmine-red, borne singly, several together, and in clusters, on long stem. Foliage abundant, rich green, leathery, mildews and black-spots. Few thorns. Vigorous to very vigorous, upright, bushy; continuous bloomer. Very hardy.

**Mrs. R. B. McLennan.* HT. (W. Easlea & Sons, 1924.) George C. Waud × Mme. Caristie Martel. Type Grace Darling. Bud very large, ovoid; flower very large, very double, full, very lasting, strong fragrance, satiny rose suffused yellow (very brilliant in warm weather), borne, several together, on medium-length stem. Foliage sufficient, large, light green, leathery. Vigorous, upright free, continuous bloomer.

**Mrs. Talbot O'Farrell.* H.Per. (S. McGredy & Son, 1926.) Type, Killarney. Bud small to medium, long-pointed; flower small to medium, double, high center, very lasting, fragrant, old-gold heavily stippled with rose on the upper surface, borne, singly and several together, on long stem. Foliage sufficient, small, dark bronzy green, leathery, glossy. Few thorns. Vigorous or moderate grower, upright, bushy habit; profuse, continuous bloomer from June to October. Very hardy. Certificate of Merit, N. R. S., 1924.

**Nona.* Per. (W. Easlea & Sons, 1924.) Mme. Edouard Herriot × Constance. Type, Mme. Edouard Herriot. Bud medium size, long-pointed; flower medium size, semi-double, open, very lasting, fragrant, flame and pink (like Mme. Edouard Herriot, but deeper vermilion tint), borne erect, several together, on medium-length stem. Foliage sufficient, medium size, rich green, leathery. Vigorous, upright; profuse bloomer.

Norman Lambert. See page 178.

Orange King. D.Poly. (W. Cutbush & Son, 1922.) Bud small; flower small, double, deep orange-yellow, in large clusters. Vigorous, bushy; free bloomer from July to November.

**Pamela.* HT. (K. Therkildsen, 1924.) Bud medium size, long-pointed; flower medium size, double, high center, lasting, fragrant, canary-yellow and bright blush-pink with shading of deep carmine, borne, several together, on long stem. Foliage abundant, bronzy green, medium size, leathery, disease-resistant. Vigorous, upright (2 to 3 feet); a profuse and continuous bloomer. Very hardy.

Penelope. H.Musk. (J. H. Pemberton, 1924.) Flower shell-pink shaded saffron, borne in clusters; musk fragrance. Foliage dark green. Shrubby habit; perpetual flowering. Good in autumn.

**Phyllis Bide.* See page 177.

Queenie Robinson. HT. (W. Easlea & Sons, 1924.) Flowers semi-double, orange-cerise to rosy pink, borne in clusters of eight to nine blooms. Foliage beautiful. Vigorous grower; continuous bloomer.

Rising Sun. HT. (E. J. Hicks, 1924.) Rich copper shaded old-gold at base. Vigorous.

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Roselandia. HT. (W. Stevens, Ltd., 1924.) Sport of Golden Ophelia. Flower larger than parent and deeper in color, with high-pointed center, every bloom coming perfect, borne singly; fruity fragrance; free.

**Rosemary.* HT. (F. Cant & Co., 1925.) Bud medium size, long-pointed; flower medium size, very double, high center, lasting, strong musk fragrance, carmine-pink shaded old-gold, borne, several together, on long stem. Foliage sufficient, large, rich green, leathery, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Very vigorous climber of dwarf habit; free, continuous bloomer from May to October. Very hardy. Clay Cup, R. H. S., 1924.

**Sallie Lewis.* HT. (H. Morse & Sons, 1924.) Mme. Charles Lutaud × Gladys Holland.) Type, Mme. Charles Lutaud. Bud very large, long-pointed; flower large, very double, high center, very lasting, strong fragrance, creamy apricot heavily overlaid with intense apricot, deeper at center, borne singly on long stem. Foliage sufficient, leathery, glossy rich green. Very vigorous; abundant, continuous bloomer. Certificate of Merit, Norwich, 1924.

Sea Spray. Mult. (J. H. Pemberton, 1923.) Flower rosette shaped, stone-white flushed pink, borne in large clusters. Foliage leathery, dark green, mildew-resistant. Vigorous (5 to 8 feet), climbing habit; blooms in July and August.

Souvenir de Rose Berkeley. See p. 178.

Superb. See page 179.

**Victor Waddilove.* HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1923.) Type, La France. Bud very large, long-pointed; flower very large, double to very double, open, cupped, very lasting, strong fragrance, bright carmine-pink with yellow base, borne on long stem. Certificate of Merit, N. R. S., 1923.

Victoria. HT. (George Prince, 1924.) Flower rose-pink shaded cerise; very fragrant. Vigorous; early bloomer. Very hardy.

**Westfield Flame.* Per. (H. Morse & Sons, 1925.) Mme. Edouard Herriot × Diadem. Type, Mme. Edouard Herriot. Bud very large, long-pointed; flower very large, double, full, open, very lasting, slight perfume, very deep flame color, borne singly or several together on medium-length stem. Foliage sufficient, large, light green, leathery, glossy, disease-resistant. Vigorous, bushy; free, continuous bloomer.

**Westfield Gem.* HT. (H. Morse & Sons, 1925.) Sport of Col. Oswald Fitzgerald. Bud large, long-pointed; flower large, double, full, open, cupped, very lasting, slight fragrance, very dark maroon-crimson, borne, several together, on medium-length stem. Foliage sufficient, medium size, bronzy green, glossy, soft, mildews. Moderate, bushy grower; free, continuous bloomer.

**White Ensign.* HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1925.) Type, La France. Bud medium size, pointed; flower medium to large, very double, high center, globular, very lasting, slight fragrance, white sometimes running to creamy white base, borne, singly and several together, on long stem. Foliage abundant, medium size, rich green, leathery, glossy, mildews, and black-spots. Few thorns. Vigorous, upright grower; profuse, continuous bloomer May to October. Hardy.

William Bowyer. HT. (W. Paul & Sons, 1924.) Flower dark, velvety red, like Miss C. E. van Rossem, but borne on longer stem and much more sweetly scented.

FRANCE

Antonietta Ingegnoli. D.Poly. (Ingegnoli, 1923.) Flower medium size, double, golden pink, expanding in two quite distinct tones on the same plant; fragrant. Vigorous dwarf.

Arras. D.Poly. (E. Turbat & Co., 1924.) Sport of Triomphe Orleanais. Like parent in habit, but crimson-red blooms larger and fuller and foliage larger and denser.

Auguste Delobel. HW. (E. Turbat & Co., 1924.) Flower large, single, very lasting, brilliant carmine, with large white eye and yellow stamens, borne in clusters of 25 to 50. Foliage abundant, rich green, disease-resistant. Very vigorous climber. Very hardy.

**Auguste Finon.* Mult. (E. Turbat & Co., 1923.) Goldfinch × unnamed seedling. Type, Goldfinch. Bud medium size, ovoid; flower large, double, full, open form, very lasting, strong fragrance, golden yellow passing to coppery and salmon, borne in

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clusters on average stem. Foliage medium size, abundant, glossy bronze-green. Few thorns. Very vigorous, upright climber; profuse bloomer in May and June. Hardy.

Clematis. HW. (E. Turbat & Co., 1924.) Bud small; flower small, single, very lasting, dark red with prominent white eye, borne in clusters of 40 to 50. Foliage rich green, very resistant to black-spot. Very vigorous grower, climbing habit.

Climbing Triomphe Orleanais. Mult. (E. Turbat & Co., 1922.) Sport of Triomphe Orleanais, with all the good characteristics of the parent but of climbing habit. Very hardy.

Commandatore Francesco Ingegnoli. Cl.HT. (Ingegnoli, 1923.) Flower large, geranium lake-red.

Comtesse de Chaponay. H.Gig. (P. Nabonnand, 1924.) *R. gigantea* × Mme. Hoste. Bud long-ovoid, brilliant salmon-cream; flower very large, perfectly formed, full, cupped, very fragrant, cream-rose passing to warm salmon, borne on long stem. Foliage light green, glossy. Many thorns. Very vigorous climber.

**Dame Blanche.* HW. (E. Turbat & Co., 1923.) Bud large, long-pointed; flower large, single, open, very lasting, greenish white with yellow stamens, borne in clusters on medium-long stem. Foliage abundant, large, light green, glossy, disease-resistant. Thorns many. Very vigorous, climbing; profuse bloomer in June.

Duchesse de Vendome. HT. (P. Nabonnand, 1924.) G. Nabonnand × Juliet. Bud long-ovoid, coppery yellow passing to bright garnet at tip; flower large to very large, graceful form, full, cupped, slight fragrance, brilliant crimson with coppery reflexes, stamens and reverse of petals golden yellow passing to old-gold with age. Foliage dark green. Very vigorous; continuous bloomer.

**Floreal.* D.Poly. (E. Turbat & Co., 1923.) Orleans Rose × Yvonne Rabier. Type, Orleans Rose. Bud large, long-pointed; flower large, double, full, open, very lasting, slight fragrance, flesh and eglantine pink, borne in clusters on long stem. Foliage abundant, large, bronzy green, glossy, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Very vigorous, bushy, dwarf; abundant, continuous bloomer. Hardy.

Genevieve le Goaster. HT. (Dr. Ch. Carrette; intro. by C. Richardier, 1923.) Flower white, tinted pale pink at center, salmon-pink on edges, golden pink mixed with Naples yellow, generally borne singly on long stem.

**Ginette.* HT. (E. Buatois, 1924.) Paul Meunier × Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Type, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Bud medium size, long-pointed, salmon-yellow and salmon-apricot; flower medium size, double, cupped, lasting, fragrant salmony maize-yellow, borne, several together, on average-length stem. Foliage abundant, medium size, glossy, disease-resistant. Vigorous, bushy; continuous bloomer. Very hardy.

Hélène Francois. Per. (A. Schwartz, 1923.) Flower large, full, satiny salmon-pink shaded coppery red, center orange tinted gold.

Incomparable. HP. (Alfred Giraud, 1923.) Large rosy white flowers.

Le Reve. Per. (Pernet-Ducher, 1923.) Flower large, semi-double, pure, unfading sunflower-yellow, borne erect, in clusters. Foliage large, bright green. Very vigorous, semi-climbing; blooms from June to September. Very hardy.

Lucie Fernand-David. HT. (C. Chambard, 1924.) Bud long-pointed; flower large, full, cupped, very fragrant, pure white with slightly cream center, borne on strong stem. Foliage purplish green. Few thorns. Vigorous, slightly branching.

Lucy Thomas. Cl.HP. (P. Nabonnand, 1924.) Ulrich Brunner × Georg Arends. Bud long-pointed, Nilson rose; flower large, semi-double, perfect form, Paul Neyron pink with very brilliant center, borne on long, strong stem. Foliage aucuba green. Very few thorns. Vigorous, climbing; profuse bloomer along whole length of branches.

Madeleine Lemaire. HW. (A. Nonin & Son, 1924.) Bud large, ovoid; flower large, semi-double, open, very lasting, slight fragrance, Nilson pink striated crimson-carmine passing to lighter pink, borne in clusters on long stem. Foliage abundant, large, rich green, glossy, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Very vigorous, climbing, upright; profuse bloomer in June and July.

Milano. HW. (Ingegnoli, 1923.) Bud very long-pointed; flower nasturtium-pink on Indian yellow ground,

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borne in large clusters, strong fragrance. Foliage rich green, glossy.

Mlle. Jeanne Lenail. D. Poly. (A. Schwartz, 1924.) Flower large, full, bright ruby-red shaded carmine (does not blue), borne in clusters. Foliage dark bronzy green, glossy. Growth moderate, bushy; free bloomer.

Mme. Emile Mayer. Per. (C. Chambard, 1924.) Bud ovoid, clear golden yellow on carmine ground; flower very large, full, cupped, opens well, sulphur-yellow passing to cream. Foliage rich glossy green, disease-resistant. Very vigorous, upright, bushy; continuous bloomer. Hardy.

Mme. Hélène Francois. HT. (A. Schwartz, 1923.) Bud long-pointed; flower large, full, of perfect form, satiny rose tinted coppery red with center shaded orange, opening well. Foliage dark green. Vigorous.

**Mme. Henri Lustre.* HT. (E. Buatois, 1924.) Mme. Edouard Herriot × Yves Druhen. Type, Mme. Edouard Herriot. Bud very large, ovoid, purplish garnet; flower very large, very double, high center, full, very lasting, slight perfume, bright purplish garnet-currant-red, borne singly on medium-length stem. Foliage sufficient, medium size, rich green, leathery, disease-resistant. Many thorns. Very vigorous, upright, bushy; abundant, continuous bloomer. Very hardy.

Mme. Hippolyte Dumas. HT. (P. Guillot, 1924.) Bud very long-pointed; flower very large, high center, slight fragrance, flesh color tinted pink and deep salmon, sometimes yellow, with yellow base, borne on strong stem. Vigorous. Abundant bloomer. Resembles Ophelia in color but much larger and with higher center.

Mme. Mallerin. HT. (C. Chambard, 1924.) Bud very large, long-pointed; flower very large, strong fragrance, crimson-scarlet shaded vermilion, borne on strong stem. Foliage mildew-resistant. Very vigorous, upright; very continuous bloomer.

Mme. Paul Ollivary. HT. (A. Schwartz, 1924.) Mme. Mélanie Soupert × Emma Wright. Bud long-pointed; flower large, full, coppery salmon with reverse of petals shaded with cadmium-yellow. Foliage rich glossy green. Vigorous.

Odette Foussier. HT. (C. Chambard, 1924.) Bud long-pointed, coppery aurora; flower very large, full, cupped, very fragrant, salmon-pink with inside of petals chrome on yellow ground, generally borne singly on strong stem. Foliage bronze-green, disease-resistant. Very vigorous, upright; free bloomer. First Certificate, Bagatelle, 1924.

**Papa Rouillard.* HW. (E. Turbat & Co., 1923.) Leontine Gervais × unnamed seedling. Bud medium size, globular; flower medium size, full, double, very lasting, bright carmine, borne in long clusters of 15 to 25 flowers on long stem. Foliage sufficient, medium size, rich green, glossy. Thornless. Very vigorous climber; abundant bloomer in June and July.

Paul Bigot. HW. (E. Turbat & Co., 1924.) Bud medium size; flower medium size, double, cupped, very lasting, bright rose shaded vermilion, borne in clusters of 5 to 10. Foliage rich green, glossy. Very vigorous climber.

Princesse Louise. Cl.HT. (P. Nabonnand, 1924.) La France de '89 × Victor Hugo. Bud long-pointed; flower very large, semi-double, perfect form, cupped, fragrant, rich purple with center tinted brilliant garnet. Foliage boxwood green. Many thorns. Very vigorous; profuse bloomer.

Princesse Marie Clotilde Napoleon. D.Poly. (Op de Beeck, 1924.) Flower large, double, porcelain-white shaded pink with pale yellow base. Foliage broad, dark green. Very vigorous.

Reims. Per. (Barbier & Co., 1924.) Bud long-pointed; flower very large, flesh-pink, shaded apricot and coppery orange; petals sometimes imbricated.

Senateur Amic. H.Gig. (P. Nabonnand, 1924.) *R. gigantea* × General MacArthur. Bud large, long-pointed, Nilson red; flower large, nearly single, cupped, brilliant cochineal-carmine with cochineal reflex. Foliage rich green. Many thorns. Very vigorous; makes 32-ft. shoots in a season.

**Simone.* HT. (E. Buatois, 1924.) Mme. Caroline Testout × Paul Meunier. Type, Mme. Caroline Testout. Bud very large, ovoid, tender flesh-pink; flower very large, very double, full, lasting, fragrant, flesh-white with deeper pink center and passing to creamy white when fully open. Foliage abundant, large, dark bronze-green, leathery, glossy, disease-resistant.

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Very vigorous, bushy; abundant, continuous bloomer. Very hardy.

Souvenir de Francois Richardier. HT. (Richardier, 1923.) Flowers bright carmine-pink, tinted cherry. Fine foliage. Upright.

Souvenir de Marie Finon. HT. (J. Croibier & Son, 1924.) Bud large; flower large, well formed, double, full, strong sweet fragrance, apricot-yellow passing to clear yellow shaded salmon. Foliage bronze-green. Vigorous.

Souvenir de Mme. Louis Crettè. Per. (M. Crettè; intro. by C. Chambard, 1924.) Bud long-pointed yellow-carmine; flower large, double, full, golden yellow shaded coral and tinted red. Foliage bronze-green. Vigorous; profuse bloomer.

Suzanne Carrol of Carrollton. HP. (P. Nabonnand, 1924.) Frau Karl Druschki × Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Type, Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Bud long-ovoid, bricky rose; flower large, semi-double, cupped, light satiny rose and salmon. Foliage sufficient, large, olive-green. Many thorns. Vigorous, semi-climbing; profuse bloomer.

UNITED STATES

Bloomfield Beverly. See page 194.

Bloomfield Comet. See page 194.

Bloomfield Culmination. See page 194.

Bloomfield Dainty. See page 194.

Bloomfield Decoration. See page 194.

Bloomfield Exquisite. See page 195.

Bloomfield Fascination. See page 195.

Bloomfield Favorite. See page 195.

Bloomfield Magic. See page 195.

Bloomfield Mystery. See page 195.

Bloomfield Perfection. See page 195.

**Bonnie Prince.* HW. (T. N. Cook, 1916; intro. by Portland Rose Society, 1924.) Tausendschön × unnamed seedling. Type, Mme. Alfred Carriere. Bud small, long-pointed; flower medium size, cupped, double, fragrant, white with tinge of yellow in center, borne in clusters. Foliage abundant, medium size, glossy rich green. Very vigorous climber; profuse bloomer in June and occasionally thereafter. Very hardy. Deep red heps ½inch in diameter. Honorable Mention, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1916; First-Class Certificate of Merit, 1917.

Cascadia. See page 195.

**City of Little Rock.* HT. (E. G. Hill Co.; intro. by Vestal & Son, 1924.) Type, Premier. Bud medium size, long-pointed; flower medium size, semi-double, open, lasting, fragrant, hydrangea-pink, borne singly on medium-long stem.

**Climbing Betty.* Cl.HT. (H. J. Hohman, 1926.) Sport of Betty. Bud very large, long-pointed; flower very large, semi-double, open, lasting, slight fragrance, coppery rose shaded yellow, borne, several together, on long, strong stem. Foliage sufficient, large, rich dark green, glossy. Few thorns. Vigorous (6 to 8 feet), fairly compact, climbing or upright; free and continuous bloomer from May to October. Very hardy.

Cl. Hoosier Beauty. Cl.HT. (W. R. Gray, 1925.) Sport of Hoosier Beauty, and like it in every respect except that it is of climbing habit.

**Dixie.* HT. (W. R. Gray, 1925.) Sport of Radiance but more double. Bud large; flower large, cupped, very lasting, strong fragrance, salmon-pink. Resembles Mrs. Charles Bell, but more double, deeper salmon, more cupped.

**Gold Mine.* See page 193.

**Gurney Hill.* See page 193.

**Heart of Gold.* See page 193.

**Imperial Potentate.* See page 193.

**Josephine Thomas.* HT. (Howard & Smith; intro. by Henry A. Dreer, 1924.) Type, Lady Ursula. Bud medium size, long-pointed; flower medium size, very double, high center, very lasting, slight fragrance, orange-salmon shading to cream-flesh, borne, singly or several together, on long, medium-strong stem. Foliage sufficient, rich green, leathery, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Vigorous, upright, bushy; free continuous bloomer. Tips freeze.

**Leader.* See page 193.

**Maywood.* See page 193.

**Mrs. George C. Thomas.* See p. 195.

**Mrs. Warren E. Lenon.* HT. (E. G. Hill Co.; intro. by Vestal & Son, 1924.) Hoosier Beauty × Premier. Type, Premier. Bud large, long-pointed; flower large, semi-double, globular, lasting, very fragrant, carmine-crimson, borne singly on medium-long stem. Foliage sufficient, large. Few thorns. Vigorous; abundant, con-

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tinuous bloomer. Gold Medal, Portland International Rose Show, 1924.

**New Columbia.* HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1924.) Sport of Columbia. Flower true pink, deepening to glowing pink—a little lighter than Columbia, with outer petals reflexed, allowing the bud to open better. All other characteristics like Columbia. (Introducer claims that it is identical with Silver Columbia.)

**Perfection.* See page 193.

**Rose Dawn.* See page 194.

**Royal Red.* See page 194.

**Tillicum.* See page 194.

**W. Freeland Kendrick.* See page 195.

**Winsome.* HT. (E. G. Hill Co.; intro. by Vestal & Son, 1924.) Premier × Hoosier Beauty. Flower large, very double, full, high center, very lasting, slight fragrance, cherry-rose, borne singly on medium-long stem. Foliage sufficient, rich green. Few thorns. Vigorous; abundant, continuous bloomer. About 6 per cent of wood freezes.

GERMANY

Andenken an Aug. Siebert. Mult. (H. Kiese & Co., 1923.) Eisenach × unnamed Polyantha. Flower very double, rose and carmine-pink. Foliage abundant. Vigorous; blooms freely and intermittently in June, July, and September.

Berger's Erfolg (Berger's Success). H.Rug. (V. Berger; intro. by W. Pfitzer, 1924.) Flower large (3–4 inches across), single, very lasting, bright fire-red with golden yellow stamens, borne, several together, sometimes to clusters of 30. Foliage dark green, abundant, disease-resistant. Vigorous; abundant, continuous bloomer from May to October. Hardy.

Bergrat Otto Berger. HT. (V. Berger; intro. by A. Faist, 1924.) Pharisäer × Prince de Bulgarie. Type Killarney. Bud large, long-pointed; flower large, double, cupped, lasting, fragrant, creamy white to sulphur-yellow with orange-yellow center, borne single on long stem. Foliage sufficient, bronze-green, glossy. Vigorous; profuse, continuous bloomer from May to October.

**Concordia.* HT. (Felix Brix; intro. by Victor Teschendorff, 1924.) Type, Willowmere. Bud medium to large, long-pointed; flower medium to large, semi-double, full, globular, lasting, fragrant, glowing but not glaring pink, silver-pink at edges of petals, borne singly on medium to long stem. Foliage sufficient, rich green, wrinkled, disease-resistant. Many thorns. Vigorous to very vigorous, upright, bushy; abundant, continuous bloomer from May to November. Freezes to 10 to 15 inches.

**Eva Teschendorff.* D.Poly. (V. Teschendorff, 1923.) Sport of Echo. Bud small, long-pointed; flower medium size, double, very lasting, slight fragrance, greenish white (like Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria), borne in clusters on long, strong stem. Foliage small, abundant, light green, glossy, disease-resistant. Thornless. Very vigorous, bushy habit (15 to 20 inches); abundant, intermittent bloomer in June and July and September and October. Tips freeze.

Frau Emmy Hammann. HT. (L. Wiegand; intro. by Hammann, 1923.) Mme. Caroline Testout × Mme. Hoste. Bud large; flower large, very double, full, cupped, reddish lemon-yellow with sun-yellow shadings, borne, several together, on long stem. Foliage sufficient, large, dark green, leathery, mildew-resistant. Very vigorous; free, intermittent bloomer from June to October.

Frau Martha Schmidt. HT. (H. Kiese & Co., 1923.) Paula Klegg × Edward Mawley. Bud large, long-pointed; flower large, full, double, lasting, very fragrant, dark red to carmine-red, borne on long, strong stem. Vigorous; free bloomer.

Gneisenau. H.Cl. (P. Lambert, 1924.) (Schneelicht × Killarney) × Veilchenblau. Bud long-pointed; flower large (3 inches across), lasting, very fragrant, snow-white with ocher-yellow stamens, borne in clusters on long stem. Vigorous (5 to 6¼ feet).

Katchen von Heilbronn. D.Poly. (H. Kiese & Co., 1922.) Type, Orleans Rose. Bud small; flower small, double, open, cupped, very lasting, very dark red, borne in clusters on strong, average-length stem. Foliage dark green. Growth, size, and habit like Orleans Rose; free bloomer.

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Orange Queen. D.Poly. (P. van Nes, 1923.) Sport of Orleans. Flower small, lasting, salmon-orange, borne in clusters. Abundant bloomer. Received awards at London, Haag, and Amsterdam.

Perle von Hohenstein. D.Poly. (H. Kiese & Co., 1923.) Freudenfeuer × unnamed seedling. Bud small, globular; flower small, semi-double, lasting, fresh carmine-red, borne in clusters on medium-length stem. Foliage normal, disease-resistant. Thorns few. Moderate to vigorous grower, dwarf; profuse, continuous bloomer. Tips freeze.

**Türke's Rugosa Samling* (Türke's Rugosa Seedling). H.Rug. (R. Türke; intro. by V. Teschendorff, 1923.) Conrad Ferdinand Meyer × Mrs. Aaron Ward. Type, Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Bud large, long-pointed, deep yellow, often coppery yellow; flower large, semi-double, full, lasting, strong fragrance, peach-pink on yellow ground, borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage abundant, large, dark green, leathery, disease-resistant. Many thorns. Very vigorous, upright, (2½ to 3 feet); moderate, continuous bloomer from May to November. Very hardy.

Zwerg-Rubin. D.Poly. (J. C. Schmidt, 1924.) Rubin × Erna Teschendorff. Bud small, ovoid; flower small, cupped, lasting, bright ruby-red, borne in clusters, on short stem. Foliage sufficient, dark green. Moderate grower (8 to 12 inches), dwarf; abundant bloomer.

HOLLAND

Cl. Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Cl.HT. (J. Timmermans, 1923.) Sport of Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Like parent except of climbing habit.

Etna. HT. (H. Looymans, 1924.) Red-Letter Day × H. V. Machin. Type, Hawlmark Crimson. Bud large; flower large, semi-double, cupped, lasting, deep crimson-maroon, borne, several together, on medium-long stem. Foliage sufficient, disease-resistant. Vigorous, upright; abundant, continuous bloomer from June to October. Very hardy.

**Frau Felix Tonnar.* HT. (M. Leenders & Co., 1924.) Mme. Mélanie Soupert × Mme. Annette Aynard. Bud very large, long-pointed; flower large, semi-double, lasting, very fragrant, bright rose with coppery orange base, borne several together. Foliage sufficient, medium size, rich green, glossy, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Vigorous, bushy; profuse, continuous bloomer. Certificate of Merit, Royal Holland Society of Horticulture.

**Gooiland Beauty.* H.Per. (G. A. van Rossem, 1924.) Sunburst × Golden Emblem. Bud medium size; flower very large, semi-double, open, lasting, slight fragrance, clear golden orange, borne, several together, on medium-length stem. Foliage abundant, large, dark green, leathery, disease-resistant. Very vigorous, bushy grower; abundant, continuous bloomer from May to November. Very hardy. Silver-Gilt Medal in Rotterdam, 1924; Certificate of Merit.

**Hélène Leenders.* D.Poly. (M. Leenders & Co., 1925.) Orleans Rose × *R. lutea bicolor.* Type, Mevrouw Nathalie Nypels. Bud ovoid, salmon; flower large, semi-double, open, lasting, fragrant, hydrangea-pink, borne in clusters on medium-long stems. Foliage abundant, large, rich green, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Very vigorous, bushy; profuse bloomer.

Little Juliet. HT. (H. Looymans, 1924.) Seedling of F. J. Looymans × unnamed variety. Flower large, double, full, lasting, slight fragrance, apricot and peach on yellow ground, borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage sufficient. Vigorous, upright grower; abundant, continuous bloomer from June to October. Very hardy. Silver Medal, Woolwich Horticultural Society, 1924.

**Mme. Anth. Kluis.* D.Poly. (Anth. Kluis; intro. by Kluis & Koning, 1924.) Type, Orleans Rose. Bud large; flower large, semi-double, open, very lasting, unfading salmon-pink with an orange reflection, borne in clusters on good stem. Foliage abundant, large, rich green, glossy, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Very vigorous, bushy; abundant bloomer. First-Class Certificate.

**Pink Pearl.* HT. (M. Leenders & Co., 1924.) Ophelia × unnamed seedling. Type, Columbia. Bud medium size, ovoid; flower medium size, very

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double, full, very lasting, strong fragrance, Paul Neyron pink with salmon base, borne, singly and several together, on long stem. Foliage abundant, large, dark green, leathery, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Very vigorous, bushy; profuse, continuous bloomer. Certificate of Merit, Royal Holland Society of Horticulturists; Great Silver Gilt Medal, Nos Jungunt Rosæ; Gold Medal.

**Réveil.* HT. (G. A. van Rossem, 1924.) Mr. Joh. M. Jolles × Mrs. Wemyss Quin. Bud medium size, ovoid; flower medium size, double, open, lasting, fragrant, golden yellow with red stripes on back of petals, borne, several together, on medium-length, strong stem. Foliage sufficient, medium size, dark green, leathery, disease-resistant. Moderate grower (1½ feet), upright habit; free and continuous bloomer from June to October. Very hardy. Silver Gilt Medal, Nos Jungunt Rosæ, Rotterdam, 1924.

**Rose Hera.* HT. (G. A. van Rossem, 1924.) General MacArthur × Luise Lilia. Type Laurent Carle. Bud medium size, ovoid; flower large, double, full, very lasting, strong old-rose fragrance, carmine-red, borne, several together, on long, strong stems. Foliage sufficient, medium size, rich green, leathery. Moderate grower (1½ feet), upright; abundant, continuous bloomer from June to October. Very hardy. Silver Medal, Nos Jungunt Rosæ, Bussum; First Class Certificate.

**Solliden.* Per. (M. Leenders & Co., 1924.) (Mme. Mélanie Soupert × George C. Waud) × Mme. Edouard Herriot. Bud large, long-pointed; flower large, semi-double, open, lasting, slight fragrance, carmine-lake with reverse shaded ochre, borne several together. Foliage sufficient, dark green. Many thorns. Vigorous, bushy habit; abundant, continuous bloomer.

SPAIN

**Margarita Riera.* Per. (Pedro Dot, 1924.) Mme. Ravary × Mme. Edouard Herriot. Bud medium size, long-pointed; flower medium size, double, globular, lasting, slight fragrance, brilliant rose-salmon with yellow base (does not fade in sun), borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage sparse, small, bronze-green, mildews. Very vigorous (2½ to 3 feet); profuse, continuous bloomer from May to November. Certificate, Bagatelle, 1924.

**Marina Fontcuberta.* HT. (Pedro Dot, 1924.) Entente Cordiale × Laurent Carle. Bud medium size, long-pointed; flower medium size, double, full, lasting, strong fragrance, brilliant carmine with rose-carmine center, borne singly on long stem. Foliage sufficient, large, dark green, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Very vigorous (3¼ feet); profuse, continuous bloomer from May to November. Very hardy.

**O. Junyent.* Per. (Pedro Dot, 1924.) Frau Karl Druschki × Mme. Edouard Herriot. Type, Antoine Rivoire. Bud large, ovoid; flower large, semi-double, open, lasting, coral-red on yellow base, borne, several together, on short, strong stem. Foliage abundant, large, dark green, glossy disease-resistant. Many thorns. Very vigorous, bushy, dwarf habit (grows 2½ feet high); profuse, continuous bloomer from May to November. Very hardy.

DENMARK

**Else Poulsen.* H.Poly. (D. T. Poulsen, 1924.) Orleans Rose × Red Star. Type, Rödhätte. Bud medium size, ovoid; flower medium size, semi-double, open, very lasting, slight fragrance, bright rose-pink, borne in clusters on long stem. Foliage sufficient, medium size, dark green and bronzy, glossy, disease-resistant. Vigorous, bushy grower; continuous bloomer. Hardy. Silver Cup at Stockholm, 1924; First Prize, London, 1924.

**Kirsten Poulsen.* H.Poly. (D. T. Poulsen, 1924.) Orleans Rose × Red Star. Type, Rödhätte. Bud medium size, ovoid; flower medium size, single, open, very lasting, slight fragrance, bright scarlet, borne in clusters on long stem. Foliage abundant, medium size, light green, leathery. Vigorous, bushy grower; profuse, continuous bloomer. Very hardy.

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NEW ZEALAND

Mabel Prentice. HT. (W. E. Lippiatt, 1923.) Flower very large, orange-pink in bud state, shaded and flushed with coppery orange-yellow and rose-pink, opening to clear rose-pink. Vigorous grower; blooms from July to November. The blooms are best in hot weather.

Cl. Lady Greenall. Cl.HT. (W. E. Lippiatt, 1923.) Sport of Lady Greenall. Like parent except of climbing habit.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Stern von Prag. H.Rug. (V. Berger; intro. by Ant. Faist, 1924.) *R. rugosa* seedling × Edward Mawley. Type, *R. rugosa.* Bud large, ovoid; flower large, very double, full, very lasting, strong fragrance, velvety dark blood-red, generally borne singly on long stem. Foliage sufficient, large, dark green. Very vigorous, upright bushy grower; abundant, intermittent bloomer. Very hardy.

AUSTRALIA

Firedragon. HT. (Alister Clark, 1923.) Flower large, full, sweetly fragrant, fiery red—does not blue. Foliage mildew-proof. Vigorous; continuous bloomer.

Roses Registered in 1924-1925

From E. G. Hill Co., Richmond, Ind., February 11, 1924:

Leader. HT. Sport of Premier with all its characteristics and of good red color.

From American Rose Society, March 13, 1924:

Heart of Gold (W.-M. 5). HW. (Originated by Dr. W. Van Fleet.) *R. Wichuraiana* × *R. Moyesi.* Bud medium size; flower medium size, single, open, lasting, crimson shading to white at center with yellow stamens, borne in clusters on medium-length stems. Foliage abundant, medium size, rich green, glossy. Vigorous (10 feet), trailing; profuse bloomer for four weeks in May and June. Very hardy.

From Clarke Bros., Portland, Ore., April 16, 1924:

Imperial Potentate. HT. Ophelia × Hoosier Beauty. Type, Ophelia. Bud large, ovoid; flower large, double, high center, lasting, fragrant, dark rose-pink, slightly lighter on reverse of petals, borne singly on long, strong stems. Foliage sufficient, medium size, dark green, leathery. Few thorns. Vigorous, upright grower; abundant, continuous bloomer from June to October. Gold Medal, of City of Portland, 1922; Silver Medal, A. R. S., 1922; Silver Trophy, Portland Chamber of Commerce, 1922.

From Joseph Hill Co., Richmond Ind., May 23, 1924:

Maywood. HT. (Intro. by Albert F. Amling Co., 1924.) Charles Douglas × unnamed (Killarney × Ophelia) seedling. Bud large, ovoid; flower large, double, full, open, very lasting, fragrant, bright red, borne singly on medium-length stem. Foliage dark green, leathery. Well branched; blooms profusely.

From E. G. Hill Co., Richmond, Ind., June 30, 1924:

Gurney Hill. HT. Bud large, long-pointed; flower large, full, very lasting, fragrant, red. Foliage sufficient, leathery. Very vigorous; abundant bloomer.

From Stielaw Bros., Niles Center, Ills., June 27, 1924:

Perfection. HT. Sport of Columbia. Type, My Maryland. Bud large, globular; flower large, very double, cupped, very lasting, fragrant, pink (like Columbia), borne singly on medium-length stem. Foliage abundant, small, light to rich green. Few thorns. Vigorous; free and continuous bloomer. Certificate of Merit, Minnesota State Florist Association, 1924.

From Joseph H. Hill Co., Richmond, Ind., October 22, 1924:

Gold Mine. HT. Golden Rule × Mrs. Aaron Ward. Type, Mrs. Aaron Ward. Bud medium size, long-pointed; flower medium size, double, full, high

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center, very lasting, strong fragrance, yellow, borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage sufficient, large, dark green, leathery, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Very vigorous, upright grower; profuse, continuous bloomer.

From E. G. Hill Co., Richmond, Ind., October 23, 1924:

Royal Red. HT. Type, Francis Scott Key. Bud very large, medium long-pointed; bloom very large, very double, full, very lasting, strong June rose fragrance, intense crimson-scarlet, borne on long, strong stem. Foliage abundant, large, dark green, leathery. Almost thornless. Very vigorous, compact; profuse bloomer.

From Miss Rena E. Wilber, Seattle, Wash., October 28, 1924:

**Tillicum.* HT. General Jacqueminot × Old-Gold. Type, General MacArthur. Bud large, pointed; flower large, double, full, lasting, slight fragrance, deep rose-pink shaded orange, borne, several together, on long, strong stem. Foliage sufficient, medium size, dark bronzy green, glossy. Few thorns. Vigorous, upright grower (2 to 2½ feet in one season in Seattle); abundant, continuous bloomer. Very hardy in Seattle.

From Edward Towill, Roslyn, Pa., November 28, 1924:

**Rose Dawn.* HT. Joe Hill × (seedling of Mrs. George Shawyer × Ophelia). Bud large, long-pointed; flower very large, double, high center, very lasting, strong sweet fragrance, soft shell-pink with yellow base, borne on long stem. Foliage abundant, large, light green, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Vigorous, upright, bushy grower; profuse bloomer. Not tested outside. Silver Medal, Pennsylvania Horticultural Society; Certificate, Germantown Horticultural Society.

From Capt. George C. Thomas, Jr., Beverly Hills, Calif., December 3, 1924:

**Bloomfield Beverly.* HT. Mary, Countess of Ilchester × Mme. Edouard Herriot. Type, Laurent Carle, but more clothed center. Bud large, ovoid; flower very large, very double, full, very lasting, fragrant, bright clear orange-crimson (does not fade or blue), borne, singly and several together, on long weak stem. Foliage abundant, medium size, rich bronzy green, leathery, disease-resistant. Many thorns. Very vigorous, upright, dwarf (4 feet); profuse, continuous bloomer. Not tested for hardiness except in California. (Property of American Rose Society.)

**Bloomfield Comet.* H. Evbl. Cl. (Will be intro. by Bobbink & Atkins.) Duchess of Wellington × Danäe. Bud medium size, long-pointed, reddish orange; flower large to very large, single, open, very lasting, slight fragrance, orange suffused salmon with yellow base, borne, singly and several together, on medium to long, strong stem. Foliage sparse, medium to large, light bronzy green, soft, mildew-resistant. Few thorns. Vigorous climber (6 feet in Pa.; 12 feet in Calif.); free, intermittent bloomer. Tips freeze. (Property of Portland Rose Society.)

**Bloomfield Culmination.* Semi-Cl. Evbl. (Will be intro. by Bobbink & Atkins.) Sheila Wilson × Danäe. Bud medium size, long-pointed; flower large to very large, single, open, lasting, slight fragrance, deep rose-pink with white center, borne, singly and several together, on medium-length, normal stem. Foliage sufficient, medium size, rich green, leathery, disease-resistant. Vigorous climber (7 feet in Pa.), upright; abundant, continuous bloomer from May to November. Tips freeze. (Property of American Rose Society.)

**Bloomfield Dainty.* Semi-Cl. (Will be intro. by Bobbink & Atkins.) Danäe × Mme. Edouard Herriot. Bud medium size, long-pointed, deepest orange; flower large, single, open, lasting, slight fragrance, deep canary-yellow, borne singly and several together. Foliage sufficient, medium size, rich green, leathery, glossy, blackspots, mildew-resistant. Many thorns. Vigorous, upright (5 feet in Pa.); free, intermittent bloomer from May to November. Tips freeze. (Property American Rose Society.)

**Bloomfield Decoration.* H. Evbl. Cl. (Will be intro. by Bobbink & Atkins.) Sylvia × Arndt. Bud small, ovoid; flower small, single, open, very lasting, slight fragrance, cerise-pink with white center and prominent golden stamens, borne, several together and in clusters, on medium-length, strong stem. Foliage abundant, medium to small, rich green, leathery, glossy,

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very disease-resistant. Few thorns. Very vigorous climber (6 feet in Pa.; 18 feet in Calif.); profuse, continuous bloomer from May to November. Tips freeze. (Property of American Rose Society.)

**Bloomfield Exquisite.* Cl.HT. (To be intro. by Howard & Smith.) Gloire de Dijon × Gruss an Teplitz. Type Gloire de Dijon, but lasts longer and more petals. Bud large, long-pointed; flower large to very large, very double, full, very lasting, strong La France fragrance, solid clear pink (unfading), borne, singly and several together, on medium-length, normal stem. Foliage abundant, large, rich green, leathery, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Very vigorous climber; profuse, continuous bloomer. Very hardy. (Property of American Rose Society.)

**Bloomfield Fascination.* H. Evbl. Cl. (To be intro. by Bobbink & Atkins.) Danäe × Mme. Laurette Messimy. Type, Danäe. Bud small, ovoid; flower small, double, full, very lasting, slight fragrance, light canary-yellow, borne, singly and several together, on medium-length, strong stem. Foliage very abundant, medium to small, rich bronzy green, soft, very disease-resistant. Few thorns. Very vigorous climber (5 feet in Pa.; 12 feet in Calif.); abundant, continuous bloomer from May to November. Tips freeze. (Property of Portland Rose Society.)

**Bloomfield Favorite.* H. Evbl. Cl. Debutante × Moonlight. Bud deep salmon; flower very double, 1½ inch across, full, slight fragrance, pinkish cream. Foliage perfect. Vigorous climber; profuse bloomer from June to November (400 blooms in Pa.) on old and new wood. Very hardy. (Property of American Rose Society.)

**Bloomfield Magic.* H. Evbl. Cl. Gloire de Dijon × Frau Berta Gurtler. Type, Mrs. George C. Thomas. Bud salmon-pink; flower flat, fragrant, light salmon to cream. Vigorous climber (6 feet in Pa.); blooms from June to November in Pa. on old and new wood. Very hardy. (Property of American Rose Society.)

**Bloomfield Mystery.* H. Evbl. Cl. Blanche Frowein × Bloomfield Abundance. Bud pink; flower 2 inches across, flat, fragrant, silver-pink with yellow tinge. Foliage good. Vigorous climber (6 feet in Pa.), continuous bloomer from June to November on old and new wood. Very hardy. (Property of American Rose Society.)

**Bloomfield Perfection.* H. Evbl. Cl. Danäe × Bloomfield Abundance. Bud medium size, ovoid, orange and pink; flower medium size, very double, full, very lasting, slight fragrance (like honeysuckle), cream-yellow with lilac suffusion, borne, singly, several together, and in clusters, on short, weak stem. Foliage abundant, medium size, dark bronzy green, leathery, glossy, very disease-resistant. Vigorous, upright climber, (8 feet in one season in Calif.), bushy, strong; profuse, continuous bloomer. Tips freeze. (Property of American Rose Society).

**Cascadia.* H. Evbl. Cl. Mme. d'Arblay × Bloomfield Abundance. Flower medium size, semi-double, 15 petals, slight fragrance, blush-pink, borne in clusters. Foliage very good. Grows 6 feet high in Pa.; continuous bloomer. Very hardy. Gold Medal, City of Portland, 1922; Gold Medal, A. R. S., 1922.

**Mrs. George C. Thomas.* H. Evbl.Cl. (Bobbink & Atkins, 1925.) Cl. Mme. Caroline Testout × Moonlight. Bud medium size, ovoid, orange; flower large, semi-double, open, lasting, fragrant, light salmon-pink with yellow glow at center, borne, singly and several together, on medium-length, normal stem. Foliage abundant, medium size, light green, soft, disease-resistant. Many thorns. Very vigorous climber (12 feet); continuous bloomer from May to November. Tips freeze. Gold Medal, N. R. S. 1921; Gold Medal of City of Portland, 1921.

**W. Freeland Kendrick* (originally called Bloomfield Endurance). HT. (Bobbink & Atkins, 1920.) Aviateur Bleriot × Mme. Caroline Testout. Type, La France. Bud medium size, ovoid, flesh-white; flower large, slightly globular, very double, full, very lasting, fragrant, flesh deepening to peach in center, borne singly and several together on medium-length, strong stem. Foliage abundant, medium size, dark bronzy green, leathery, glossy, very disease-resistant. Very vigorous, semi-climber, (5 feet in Pa.); profuse, continuous bloomer (189 blooms in Portland) from May to November. Very hardy. Silver Medal, Portland, 1919.

*In process of registration.

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Rose Notes

COLLECTED BY THE EDITOR

THE wealth of rose correspondence which the Editor has had with members of this Society is here condensed into shorter items of much interest. It is regrettable that the limits of this book not only forbid the development of many ideas contained in them, but have also compelled the Editor to omit two-thirds of the number prepared for this issue, as well as the classification and index which was a feature last year.

The Color-Plate Roses.—The frontispiece of this Annual presents a very beautiful depiction of *Rosa Moyesi*, one of the Chinese native roses, which introduces the deepest red into the life strain of American hybrids. As first described in the Annual for 1916 by the distinguished explorer and collector, E. H. Wilson, it is spoken of as having "saucer-shaped flowers 2 inches in diameter, which vary in color from rich reddish crimson to velvety crimson. This rose has upright stems and spreading branches." In the 1918 Annual, John Dunbar, of Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., reports thus: "The leaves are composed of seven to thirteen sessile leaflets. The blossoms are usually solitary, dark red, and from 2 to 2½ inches across." In Dr. Van Fleet's various articles in the first six Annuals repeated reference has been made to this important Chinese native, and in the 1919 Annual he tells of his first hybrid of Moyesi, "with an unnamed Wichuraiana-Setigera hybrid as seed parent." It is this very notable hybrid, then called "W.-M. 5," but since named by the authorities of the Department of Agriculture "Heart of Gold," that has now been made available through the arrangement between the American Rose Society and the Department of Agriculture as announced on page 69. Moyesi itself is a beautiful garden object, well worth a place among other natives.

STAR OF PERSIA, presented as Plate VIII, facing page 104, is described as a *Rosea lutea* (*R. fœtida*) hybrid, introduced by Rev. J. H. Pemberton of England in 1919. The golden yellow, semi-double flowers are about 3 inches across, and with petals of remarkable substance and firmness. The plant is reported to be hardy and vigorous as a low climber, and seems to present a brilliant yellow analogy to Paul's Scarlet Climber.

The plates of *R. Moyesi* and of Star of Persia are provided through the courtesy of Messrs. Bobbink & Atkins.

MME. ANTH. KLUIS is a new Polyantha of color brilliance and loose and informal habit, well shown by Plate XIX, facing page 200. Its habit is much as that of other Polyanthas, in which there is going on a gratifying and hopeful improvement warranting the renewed interest being taken in this delightful group of roses, which provide constant blooming, low-growing subjects for the garden and a yet unavailed-of opportunity for the greenhouse-forcing industry.

The plate of Mme. Anth. Kluis is reprinted through the courtesy of Mr. Wallace R. Pierson, of A. N. Pierson, Inc.

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Rose Annuals Available.—Many of our more recent members may be interested to know that some of the earlier Annuals are available to members. These earlier issues are just as valuable as the current one, and contain much that is unique, with no repetition. The Rose-Breeding Notes of Dr. W. Van Fleet, the Disease-Prevention articles of Dr. Massey and others, and much invaluable and elsewhere inaccessible information is in these books. There is no duplication. There are available at present:

85 copies of the 1917 issue at $3.00 each
200 copies of the 1918 issue at $3.00 each
95 copies of the 1919 issue at $3.00 each
225 copies of the 1921 issue at $3.00 each
355 copies of the 1922 issue at $3.00 each
280 copies of the 1923 issue at $3.00 each
380 copies of the 1924 issue at $3.00 each

The 1916 and 1920 issues have been exhausted, but should any be obtained, they will be made available at $5 each. Copies of the previous Annuals may be obtained from the Secretary, so long as they last.

There is a lively demand for complete sets, especially for library filing. A comprehensive index of all the ten Annuals, including this 1925 issue, may be had of the Secretary's office at West Grove, Pa., for the nominal charge of 50 cents.

Bess Lovett *vs.* Climbing American Beauty.—The latter lovely rose has the bad habit of "holding its dead," as one annoyed woman put it, referring to the hanging on of its faded, browned petals, so that the otherwise decorative plant looked as if it had been showered with boiling water. Bess Lovett, the Wichuraiana Hybrid climber originated by the late Dr. Van Fleet in 1905, but seemingly overlooked for many years, provides an even brighter color, an equally beautiful open flower, a good bud, and is free from the bad quality above referred to. A plant of it blooming in 1924 in the Editor's garden is shown on Plate XIII, facing page 152. It is highly commended as an admirable climber.

The Edmund M. Mills Municipal Rose-Garden Dedicated.—Plate III, facing page 33, gives a suggestion as to the appearance in September, 1924, of the great Rose-Garden in Thornden Park, Syracuse, N. Y., which is named in honor of our President. We quote from an account of the dedication in the Charleston (W. Va.) *Daily Mail*, whose rose-loving editor, Walter E. Clark, attended the ceremony; "The new public rose-garden in Syracuse was dedicated July 2, 1924. City officials took part in the dedication exercises, a National Guard band played appropriate airs, and the rather unusual spectacle was presented of dedicating a public memorial to a person who is yet alive and who, moreover, was present in the flesh." In the course of his address at the garden, Dr. Mills said: "God made a beautiful world, and will make a new heaven. To us has been given the task of making a new earth. Man must regain the earthly Eden he lost by his disobedience and folly. This rose-garden is one adventure in making the world an earthly Paradise." An extended description of this lovely garden appeared in the 1924 Annual on page 71, and a plan of it on page 73.

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Bonnie Prince in the Portland Test-Garden.—Plate IV, facing page 56, shows four men of rose note sitting in front of a superb plant of the new white climber, Bonnie Prince, originated by the late Thomas N. Cook, and by him given to the Portland Rose Society. Dr. Sulliger, at the left, writes on page 49 of small rose-gardens; Mr. Hill is the great hybridizer of greenhouse roses, and responsible for Gen. MacArthur, Robin Hood, Premier, Columbia, Hill's America, and many others; Mr. Howard has given us Los Angeles, Miss Lolita Armour, Eldorado, Mrs. Wm. C. Egan, and other notable Hybrid Teas; Mr. Currey is the energetic rose-worker of the Pacific Northwest, and has in this Annual made the startling announcement (see page 56) concerning a thousand-dollar prize for a new white rose.

Plate V, facing page 57, shows a detail of Bonnie Prince. (See also page 201.)

The Frothingham Garden Rose Pilgrimage.—Following the Annual Meeting of the Society in Horticultural Hall, Boston, September 25, 1924, about a hundred members and friends of the Society traveled by automobile to the Frothingham estate, at North Easton, Mass., stopping on the way for a brief visit in the municipal rose-garden in Franklin Park, a description and plan of which were presented on pages 78 and 79 of last year's Annual. It was obvious that while the roses in this garden had grown well, the location was unfortunate, inasmuch as the plants were seriously mildewed.

At North Easton, in the extensive Frothingham estate, is located a new and very beautiful rose-garden in two main sections, the upper part being rectangular and terraced, and looking down upon the lower circular portion, provided with a reflecting pool, in which the roses were given double effectiveness. This garden, laid out by Mrs. Harriett R. Foote, under whose direction it had not only been planted but cared for, was in wonderful perfection, even in September, with only the difficulty that all the roses were in such abounding vigor and health that it was hard to recognize the favorites of less well-kept or well-conditioned gardens.

After an all-too-brief garden inspection, Dr. Mills, gathering the rose flock about him in the lower garden, spoke to them reverently and devoutly, praising the roses and the outdoor sanctuary made beautiful by their presence as, he said, almost "a little bit of Heaven." He thanked the owner and the mistress of this beautiful estate for their kindness in permitting this enjoyable visit. To this address Mrs. Frothingham replied in a terse but gracious continued welcome, explaining that the garden had been in existence barely six months, and deploring an early frost which had slightly injured some flowers.

The pilgrimage, terminated as those included in it separated to their homes after enjoying the further hospitality of Mrs. Frothingham, was another evidence of the delightful associations and experiences made possible through the American Rose Society.

The Glen Cove Rose Pilgrimage.—Members of the American Rose Society living in the vicinity of New York City gathered, June 18, 1924, at the American Museum of Natural History, and were transported, through the courtesy of automobile-owning associates, to the estate of Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt, at Glen Cove, Long Island, where perfect rose weather provided an afternoon of notable enjoyment.

Fully one hundred members and friends had gathered. These were escorted

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about the garden by Mrs. Pratt and her gardeners. The rose-garden (described and illustrated in the 1921 Annual) is arranged in semi-circular terraces, with twenty-five roses of a kind in a bed. In one of the somewhat secluded "rooms" of the garden, so to speak, Mrs. Pratt had arranged the rose-trials, and in a lovely pine grove resulting from a planting of barely thirty years ago, seats were placed for the gathering which followed.

The Hybrid Tea roses were in great perfection, but the Hybrid Perpetuals were not yet in bloom. After the rose inspection, and following short addresses by Vice-President Atkins and Secretary Pyle, the President, Dr. Mills, gave to Mrs. Pratt, in his most delightful fashion, the thanks of the Society for the courtesies of the day.

The Nicholson Bowl—a Generous Offer.—Mr. R. A. Nicholson, of Hongkong, China, who has written entertainingly on page 142 of rose-growing in his city, who has been an active member of the National Rose Society of England for more than twenty years, and who has provided two coveted trophies for the shows conducted by that Society, has most generously offered to supply a bowl to be contended for in American Rose Society's shows. The Nicholson Challenge Vase of the English Society is awarded to those amateurs who, without assistance, grow and stage their own roses. Concerning it, Mr. Nicholson wrote to our Secretary, Mr. Pyle: "Would you allow a Britisher to give a similar cup, under the same conditions, to the American Rose Society? I would be overjoyed to give it." In a later letter to the Editor, before this Society's appreciation had reached him, Mr. Nicholson says: "Respecting the bowl for amateurs who grow and show their roses without the aid of a gardener, to be awarded under the rules of the American Rose Society, I have given orders to the silversmith to go ahead; and I do hope the American Bowl will be as big a success as the English Cup. The idea is not to stimulate the sale of rose blooms, but to create a friendly rivalry amongst pure amateurs; to foster love of the rose, and keep it growing." More information will be found in the Members' Handbook, to be issued later this season.

Rose Understock Trials by the Department of Agriculture.—As is known to the readers of the Annual, an experiment has been in progress for several years with respect to impartial, comparative trials of the various understocks so much in discussion as best adapted to localities and varieties. The trial-garden at Arlington, near Washington, on which so much effort and expense have been put in years past by members of the American Rose Society, has been considerably given over to these comparative tests, though the superb display of climbers which has been characteristic of the test-garden is yet in evidence.

At Bell Station, not far from where Dr. Van Fleet did his wonderful work, tests have been instituted in the direction first above noted. A request for detailed information brings a memorandum from Mr. Guy E. Yerkes, in charge, to the following effect. "As you know, we are doing active work in the testing of rose stocks and are propagating a number of Hybrid Teas onto quite a collection of stocks. None of this material, however, has had a real test when planted in its permanent location. In other words, we are still in the nursery phases of the subject. For this reason I do not think a report to the Rose Annual this year would add much to the excellent papers that have appeared in previous numbers."

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Roses Imported into the United States During the Year Ended June 30, 1924.—It has been the custom, since Quarantine 37 put an end (June 1, 1919) to unchecked rose importations, to attempt to advise the members of the American Rose Society of just what roses are brought in under permit. Mr. R. Kent Beattie, Pathologist in Charge of the Foreign Plant Quarantines of the Federal Horticultural Board, has kindly provided the information here given. His letter reads:

The records of importations of plants into the United States kept by the Federal Horticultural Board are based upon the fiscal year and not upon the calendar year. Those given below are for the twelve months beginning July 1, 1923 and ending June 30, 1924.

During the year mentioned 150 different special permits were issued authorising the entry of 18,578 roses. Under 143 of these permits importations were made, amounting to 14,061 plants. In the five years, 1920–1924, during which Quarantine 37 has been effective, 380 permits have been issued authorising the entry of 89,618 roses, of which 65,707 have been imported under 316 permits.

Since June 1, 1919, 2,155 different varieties of roses have been listed in special permit applications. All of these varieties have been submitted to the specialists of the Bureau of Plant Industry for advice as to their availability for propagation in the United States. Based upon this advice special permits have been granted for the importation for propagation of 1,802 of the varieties, or 83.6 per cent.

During the fiscal year 1924, 350 varieties of roses were imported for which permits had not previously been requested. Of these, 84 varieties are roses introduced to the foreign trade during the years 1919 to 1924. The others are either older varieties of which stock sufficient for propagation is not yet available in the United States, or varieties so new that they have not yet been released to the general trade.

Of the 84 varieties first imported in 1924, 74 were imported by commercial rose-growers. Of these, 53 were imported by commercial rose-growers alone. Five only were imported by amateurs alone and five only by botanic gardens alone. During this year 31 of the varieties requested by amateurs originated back of 1919, two of them even dating back as far as 1873.

Roses imported under special permit are now being used as stock plants and are being propagated in 62 different rose establishments in 20 different states. The rapidity with which a few imported roses may be multiplied into many plants and the use of the large quantity of available domestic propagating stock has expanded rose-growing in America to an enormous acreage.

In addition to the rose varieties above mentioned, 10,126,433 rose stocks (including Manetti, Multiflora, Rugosa, and Canina) were imported during the same year.—R. KENT BEATTIE.

The Act of August 20, 1912, under which Quarantine 37 and other quarantines have been imposed, was framed for the purpose of excluding from the United States diseases and insects not then widely prevalent in this country. The inexplicable regulations, imposed under the strained authority of a wise enactment, permit the Federal Horticultural Board now to maintain a virtual embargo on all horticultural importations, with certain exceptions. Just why it rejoices through Mr. Beattie in the way in which the amateur has been discouraged by red tape from having access to the new roses, while admitting more than ten million roughly-grown rose-stocks, at least as dangerous in respect to insects and diseases as the carefully finished new varieties, it is impossible to explain by the use of ordinary reason or logic.

Roses in Shrubbery.—All the books that reflect either English practice or "canned" thought insist that roses will not endure the proximity of shrubbery of any kind. Yet some roses notably do better when sheltered, and some when shaded from part of the full sun exposure. The Editor is adventuring in the planting of strong-growing Hybrid Teas next to evergreens, to mock oranges, and in front of herbaceous plants. Who will also "take a chance," and report results? Nothing is guaranteed, but possibly some inherited "hokum" will get upset!

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PLATE XIX. The new Polyantha Rose, MME. ANTH. KLUIS. (See pages 102 and 196)
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Rose-covered R. F. D. Boxes.—We are all familiar with the crooked post on which a galvanized-iron box serves to make the contact between Uncle Sam's useful post office and Uncle Sam's interested citizens. Most of us agree that a gathering of these posts at a cross-roads or along the road is about the ugliest thing one sees on a day's automobile trip.

In Druid Hill and other suburbs of Atlanta, Ga., the Editor saw, during a February (1924) visit, a novel and attractive handling of this situation, graphically explained in the two pictures included in Plate XV, facing page 168, furnished through the courtesy of Mr. W. R. Hastings, of Atlanta. The left-hand picture shows the familiar and ugly post and box covered with the shoots of a climbing rose, no care having been given to pruning or handling save to provide room to put the mail in the box. When in bloom this is a thing of beauty, in foliage it is decent to look at, and even in winter it is attractive. On the right is a more elaborate structure, cheaply built with laths about the post and the box, and covered again with climbing roses.

This opportunity to provide highway beauty is heartily commended to members of the American Rose Society who are anxious to make better-looking the roadsides along which they travel. They may well consider, while planning the concealing of these ugly R. F. D. boxes, the further desirability of making more pleasing the roadsides through the use of more of these same hardy climbers.

The Death of Edward K. Butler.—In Jamaica Plain, Mass., lived a gentleman who specialized in Multiflora hardy climbers, and whose beautiful garden the Editor found instructive in 1923. He has been a valued contributor to the knowledge of the members of the American Rose Society through the pages of the Annual, both by pen and picture. His death, February 14, 1924, was a real loss to the rose in America.

The Passing of Thomas Newton Cook.—For all of the years within which the American Rose Annual has been issued, save the current year, the Editor has heard from Mr. Thomas N. Cook, of Watertown, Mass., whose death, October 22, 1924, lessened the ranks of interested constructive rosarians in America. Mr. Cook, born in 1851, and in active business for a lifetime as senior member of a Boston wholesale paper house, was not only a rose-lover in the ordinary sense, but a hybridist and an investigator. As the latter he had amassed a library of some three hundred books and pamphlets on roses, which he believed to be the second best collection of its kind in the United States. Its nucleus rested in a notable English rose library, bought in 1916 from the heirs of Lord Carmichael.

Mr. Cook was particularly fond of the hardy climbers, and his own hybridizing was done to improve the quality of these useful roses. When the Editor visited his interesting garden at Watertown, in 1923, opportunity was afforded to look at a number of seedlings then under observation. In July, 1916, one of Mr. Cook's seedlings, the result of a cross between Tausendschön and an unnamed white seedling, was given honorable mention at the exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and in 1917 it won the First Class Certificate. Grown at the National Rose Test-Garden at Portland, Ore., it was, in 1920, given second prize. This rose, Bonnie Prince, is now being intro-

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duced, and as sold will advantage the Portland Rose Society, to which Mr. Cook gave it. Plates IV and V, facing pages 56 and 57, show this rose.

Those who had the privilege of personal contact with Mr. Cook knew of his broad culture and his delightful friendliness. He was, as good rosarians are apt to be, a good man to know.

Temperature in the Germination of Rose Seeds.—A footnote on page 36 of the 1924 Annual reported, through Mr. Frank Flett, the discoveries of Dr. William Crocker, of the Boyce Thompson Institute of Plant Research, in respect to the proper temperature for the germination of rose seeds. Elsewhere in this Annual (see page 63) further details are given. Mr. Flett now proposes a novel way to secure the critical temperature without expensive apparatus. He writes: "The rose seeds I gathered are now down a well we happen to have. This well is 12 to 14 feet deep, and the temperature is somewhere around 42 to 46 degrees, which is not far off the temperature used by Dr. Crocker, who said that at 50 degrees the germination was nearly as good, but the seedlings did not appear to be as strong." A deep well surely presents constant temperature conditions, and it may be possible to save months, or even a year or more, in the germination of rose seeds, by following out Mr. Flett's hint.

A Tree Rose on its Own Roots.—"Last year I had an Ulrich Brunner, two-year own-root, throw up a strong shoot from the ground. When it was 18 inches high, I cut out all the rest of the bush. I staked it and when it was 4½ feet high, trimmed it back to 4 feet, at the same time cutting off all the leaves except the four top ones and rubbing off the lower leaf-buds as they appeared, and also removing any growth from the ground. Before winter it had almost stopped throwing out buds. It wintered over without any protection except hilling up 8 inches. In June the four top leaves had formed a bush fully 3 feet in diameter which was covered with flower-buds. As the flowers faded, they were cut and new buds opened to take their places. It was a thing of beauty for more than a month."—A. F. Almendinger, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Willamette Valley Roses in Oregon.—Portland is but a small sector of our Willamette Valley rose-wonderland. The vale of the Willamette is 150 miles in length from Portland at the north to Cottage Grove at the south. I have traveled through it time and again, and I know that it is, to use the words of Browning in a well-known poem, "Roses, roses, all the way." The valley is 50 miles in width, bounded and paralleled on the east by the Cascade Range and on the west by the Coast Range. I reside in the very heart of the valley, at Brownsville, in Linn County, and am about 20 miles east of Albany, the county-seat. Roses flourish on all sides of me. Wild roses in their season literally cover the face of the prairies and woods here. As for the Sweetbrier, it is in many places the worst pest the farmer has to combat. Brownsville is situated on the Calapooia River, where the stream debouches from the foothills into the valley proper. We have here about 38 inches annual rainfall. The only recent hard winter of the past ten years was that of 1919, when we had 14 degrees below zero one night. However, the winter just passed was, for us, a bad one, and we had 4 degrees below in the valley. There was considerable dead wood to

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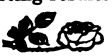
trim out of the bushes, but no special damage. Here the rose bushes seem actually to make root-growth all year. Nurserymen could not send out bushes until late in December, for they were not dormant before that. The earliest signs of new growth in my garden were noted by me January 12 when a Mrs. John Laing rose-slip, rooted last fall, showed a new shoot from the ground.

I have two and one-half lots in my residence property and am planting many roses, now having 100 varieties recently planted. Among them are the "favorite dozen" as voted by members of the American Rose Society.—EVERETT EARLE STANDARD, Brownsville, Ore.

Epsom Salts for Roses!—An inquiry came from Australia this year as to whether Epsom salts, placed around the roots of a rose bush, would eliminate the blueing tendency of certain red roses. Correspondence could elicit no information on this subject from any American growers, except that one ardent rose-lover stated that, considering the effect Epsom salts had upon himself, he should think they would make roses bluer than ever! A later report from L. P. Rosen & Son, of Epping, New South Wales, states that three or four Australian chemists are making research into the causes of blueing in roses. "The Color of a Red Rose" on page 93 gives a hint in this direction—a little experimenting may develop interesting results.



Mary Wallace Making Good.—"This spring (1924) I secured a plant of Mary Wallace. It gave quite a number of blossoms and grew three stems over 8 feet tall and a number of others less high. The flowers are beautiful. But the most remarkable thing is that there has not been one leaf affected by mildew or black-spot. Have we, at last, a rose free from these troubles? All honor to Dr. Van Fleet."—J. R. DICKSON, Columbus, Ohio.

Roses for Oklahoma.—After a discussion of the peculiar difficulties met in growing roses in northwestern Oklahoma, Dr. L. R. Richardson, of Enid, whose garden includes about 600 bushes, states that Crusader is the best red rose for that district. He praises the two Radiance roses, and has a good word for Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Yellow roses, like Duchess of Wellington, Mrs. Aaron Ward, and Lady Hillingdon, are white in that climate, but Souvenir de Claudius Pernet has done well, and holds its yellow color. He says further, "The new rose Mrs. H. R. Darlington is certainly a beauty. The buds are long and pointed, and open into a huge flower of faultless form. It is not as free flowering as some others, but I think it the finest white rose in my garden."

Arizona Has the Largest Radiance.—Much has been written about Radiance, and we hear of big Radiance bushes. Here is the champion so far. Can anybody beat it? Mrs. L. J. Keeler, of Duncan, Ariz., tells us: "I have a Radiance 6 feet 4 inches high, 9 feet 6 inches across, and 22 feet around. It has not been pruned for five years, being annually merely trimmed at the sides. On September 13, I decided not to cut any more flowers, and on the 15th when the frost came, there were seventy-five roses on it, in full bloom." Mrs. Keeler also tells us

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about another giant rose, whose name she does not know, and about her other garden plants in which she takes an active interest. She says she is seventy-three years old, but we cannot believe that anyone with a bush like that can possibly be old! The Kodak pictures she sends confirm her statements as to the great Radiance bush.

No Manure at Willowmere.—"I am happy to say that an experiment with my roses this year has been entirely successful. On the advice of an old friend I left out manure entirely in their treatment and used only 400 pounds of fine bone-meal and 100 pounds of dried blood early in the spring, before the bloom began, and the same after the bloom. They have never done better in any way, blooming straight through the summer, fine in color and in growth. There has been no mildew or black-spot or rose-bugs. Of course, they were thoroughly sprayed with Bordeaux in the early spring, but that is all. I have been delighted with the result."—Mrs. Aaron Ward, Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y.

Four Yellow Roses.—Writing of his experience with yellow roses the past season, A. J. Webster, of Toronto, Ontario, says in part: "Of the four yellow varieties tried in 1924, Christine is the most profuse bloomer, but has faults which place her at the foot of the list. The blooms lack substance and do not resist the sun well, and the flower-stems are comparatively weak. On the other hand, Christine is generous with her flowers, disease-resistant, and symmetrical. Golden Emblem's buds are a delight, but I do not much care for the expanded bloom. It has more substance than Christine, but the flowers are fewer and the color disappears almost as quickly. The foliage is glossy and apparently resistant to disease. [See also Countess Senni's report, page 131.—Ed.] Mabel Morse possesses the most glorious color of the four; but I must admit she loses some of her startling brilliance in the course of a day. While the color fades to some extent, it is more resistant to the sun than Christine or Golden Emblem. The variety has superb, glossy foliage and has shown no evidence of disease. The most serious fault is that it is a poor grower. Souvenir de Claudius Pernet [See Plate IX, facing page 120.—Ed.] while lacking somewhat in vigor gives beautiful yellow blooms of ideal shape and fullness. The color remains longer than in any of the others, and I consider this rose to be the most satisfying yellow of the four. The color is softer and more restful than Mabel Morse. The blooms are not as plentiful as I would like, but this might also be said of Mabel Morse. None of the four varieties possesses fragrance to any degree."

A Pennsylvania Report.—Concerning the twelve favorite Hybrid Tea roses, as reported in recent referendums of the Society, Charles Mierzwa, of Homestead, Pa., writes: "Some of the favorites have not always been favorable to me. I cannot admit any superiority of the favored dozen to roses like Mme. Leon Pain, Grange Colombe, General-Superior Arnold Janssen, Pharisäer, Mme. Maurice de Luze, George C. Waud, Lady Pirrie, Mrs. Franklin Dennison, Prince de Bulgarie, Killarney Queen, and Admiral Ward. These are all beautiful roses, superb in color, form, and blooming. They have all proved hardy for me, and this is a poor rose climate. Neither Columbia nor Premier has done well with me; Duchess of Wellington has not been a generous bloomer, but is

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a lovely rose. Mrs. Aaron Ward turns white too quickly to call it yellow. Mme. Marcel Delanney is splendid, also Rose Marie; and Francis Scott Key is wonderful when the blooms are not petal-bound. Among the newer roses in my garden, Mrs. Redford is the best—a large, full flower, brighter and not so flat as Louise Catherine Breslau and a good grower and bloomer. Eldorado is a very good yellow, keeping its color well in hot weather and without the serious weak neck of its elder sister, Miss Lolita Armour. Golden Emblem is also a real, dependable yellow; Margaret Dickson Hamill is fine in form and color but only a moderate bloomer; Edel is a fine, large, strong-growing white; Mrs. Prentiss Nichols has deep pink, nice blooms, but shy. I have had to discard Los Angeles, after trying four different stocks four years, and also Mme. Charles Lutaud and Joseph Hill, beautiful but—! I thought I might have something good to report on Diadem, Etienne Rebeillard, and Souvenir de Georges Pernet, but I have not. Perhaps late planting from pots was bad for them. Pernet was best. If we only could have roses like Joseph Hill with the constitution of Radiance!"

Idaho Speaks Up.—From correspondence with Paul B. Blake, of Lewiston, Idaho, we condense some interesting rose experience in the great Northwest: "Lewiston is in the Snake River Valley, at an elevation of about 800 feet. We have hot, dry summers, and winter temperatures which seldom go much below zero, although 22 degrees below has been known. My roses are, in the main, own-root. The first ones came from local nurseries and few of them did well except the Hybrid Perpetuals. Later I planted some California-grown own-root roses, which were satisfactory the first summer, especially Red Radiance, Alexander Hill Gray, and Irish Fireflame. Ophelia and Hoosier Beauty have excelled in quality but not in quantity; Grange Colombe is a fine light rose we seldom hear about, but a new budded plant of it far surpassed anything of its color. I am increasing my stock of budded Hybrid Teas. While I believe that most Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals do well on their own roots, Hybrid Teas seem to have individual characteristics; some varieties are better as own-root, and some budded. The Pernetianas are very doubtful quantities here. In red roses, I esteem Hoosier Beauty most highly. K. of K. has a color beyond comparison; Red Radiance is the best grower and bloomer; Sensation has done well except for white streaks on the petals and a tendency to blue; Crusader grows and blooms well but blues badly. A favorite is William Notting; Hill's America and Pilgrim are both fine, and I like the deep pink color of Commonwealth. Los Angeles has been almost a failure, and Miss Lolita Armour is lovely—sometimes! One of my dreams is a perfect Juliet; I have never got one, but I have hopes. Mrs. Henry Morse and Mrs. Charles Bell promise great things."

Australian Favorites.—Through the courtesy of our Australian correspondents, Mr. George W. Walls, of Melbourne, Victoria, and Harry H. Hazlewood, of Epping, New South Wales, we are able to give the results of various rose referendums taken in the island continent during their spring of 1924, which, of course, corresponds to our autumn.

In Melbourne, 538 readers of *The Argus*, gave the following twelve roses as their first choice for Victoria: Mme. Abel Chatenay, Golden Emblem, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. Herbert

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Stevens, Lady Hillingdon, Sunny South, Miss Marion Manifold, General MacArthur, Ophelia, Red-Letter Day. The members of the National Rose Society of New South Wales chose the following eighteen as the best varieties for that state (note that seven of them are American Roses): Radiance, Etoile de Hollande, Lady Hillingdon, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Columbia, Hadley, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, General MacArthur, Lady Maureen Stewart, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mme. Butterfly, Red Radiance, Sunny South, Hoosier Beauty, Laurent Carle, Frau Karl Druschki, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. Tasmania, with a climate somewhat cooler and much moister, chose the following twelve, as reported by the *Hobart Mercury:* Mme. Edouard Herriot, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Lady Hillingdon, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Frau Karl Druschki, Golden Emblem, Mrs. David McKee, General MacArthur, Red-Letter Day, Lyon Rose, Hugh Dickson, Sunny South, Antoine Rivoire, while the *Sunday Sun* reports the following chosen for the more tropical climate of Brisbane, Queensland: Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, Hadley, Radiance, Penelope, Lady Hillingdon, Frau Karl Druschki, Mme. Abel Chatenay, George Dickson, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, General MacArthur, Laurent Carle. There are some interesting deductions to be made from these lists which the limitations of space forbid us to discuss, much to our regret.

Polyanthas and Rugosas.—It is worth while to give attention to other roses than Hybrid Teas and climbers. The following from Otto Greef, of Pittsburg, Kans., may be read with profit by those interested in more than the conventional roses. "The wonderful, prolific family of Polyanthas, although lately reinforced with valuable additions, is not as generally hardy as we wish, but it has furnished some especially desirable roses. Because of their fragrance, I have a preference for Clotilde Soupert and Gruss an Aachen, both of which have proved adaptable to our trying climate. Although not so hardy as the two mentioned, Cecile Brunner and Tip-Top are close rivals, and will always have loyal friends. Lafayette (Joseph Guy) is a real acquisition, with large, unfading flowers of brilliant scarlet, very lasting when cut, and a constant, prolific bloomer. F. J. Grootendorst, half Polyantha, half Rugosa, leads naturally to a consideration of the latter class. For itself, its fine habit and good foliage, afford a handsome background for its perpetual unfading red blossoms. It, and its pink sport already reported, reveal new possibilities for good hedge roses that may be evolved from the many colored ramblers and Polyanthas.

Rugosa Rubra Magnifica is a free and constant bloomer, with lovely, brilliant carmine buds, which develop into purplish flowers. Alice Aldrich gives beautiful, medium-sized pink flowers, and is an intermittent summer bloomer with unusually handsome foliage. It is especially desirable as an ornamental shrub. Conrad F. Meyer is magnificent, with occasional blooms later in the season. Sir Thomas Lipton is unsatisfactory in size and color of blooms and has never shown any second blossoming period. Mme. Georges Bruant, set out last December, gave a few spring blooms. The very large, loosely double flowers are lacking in petals, and are of the finest shade of delicate, pearly white, with as rich a fragrance as I have ever found in any rose. Agnes Emily Carman is justly compared with General Jacqueminot, for color, fragrance, and florescence, but lacks in number of petals, in spite of which it is a worthy subject for any garden that tolerates varieties with but one blooming period.

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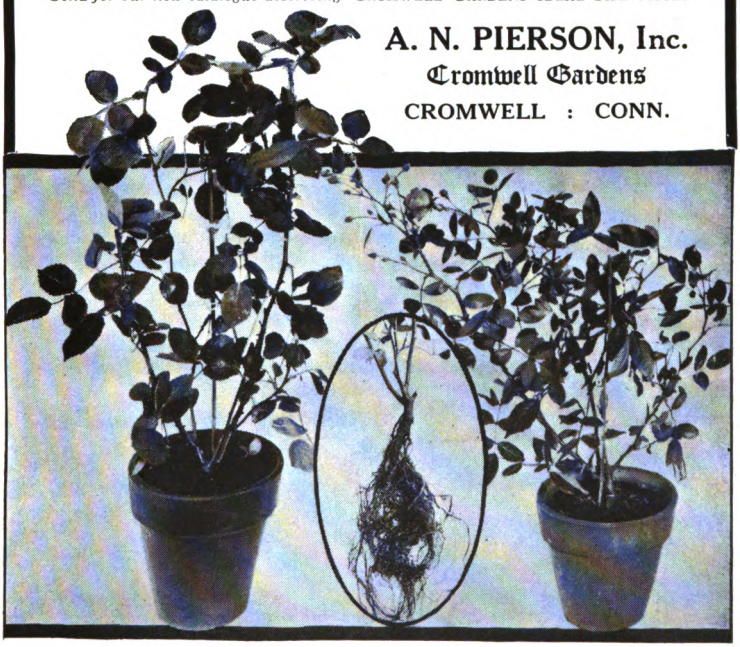

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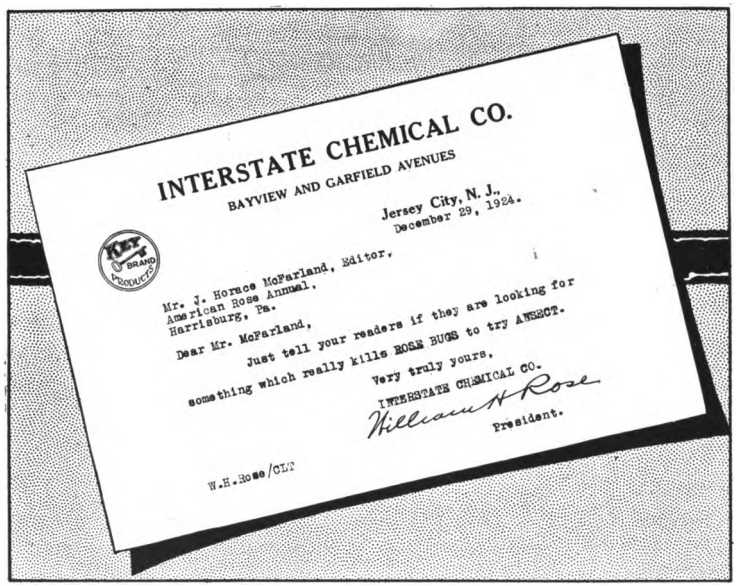

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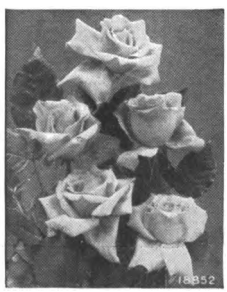

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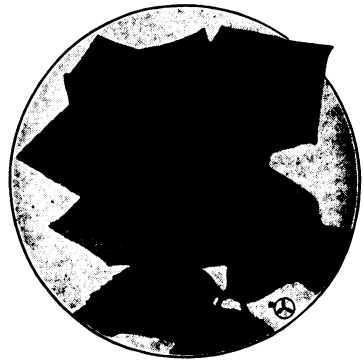

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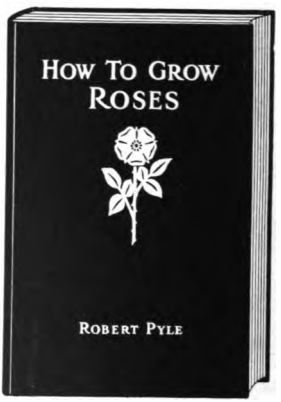

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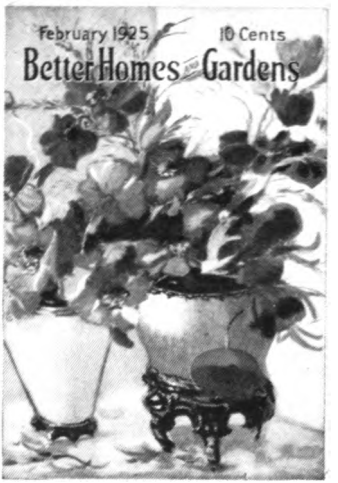

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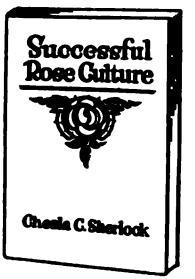

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